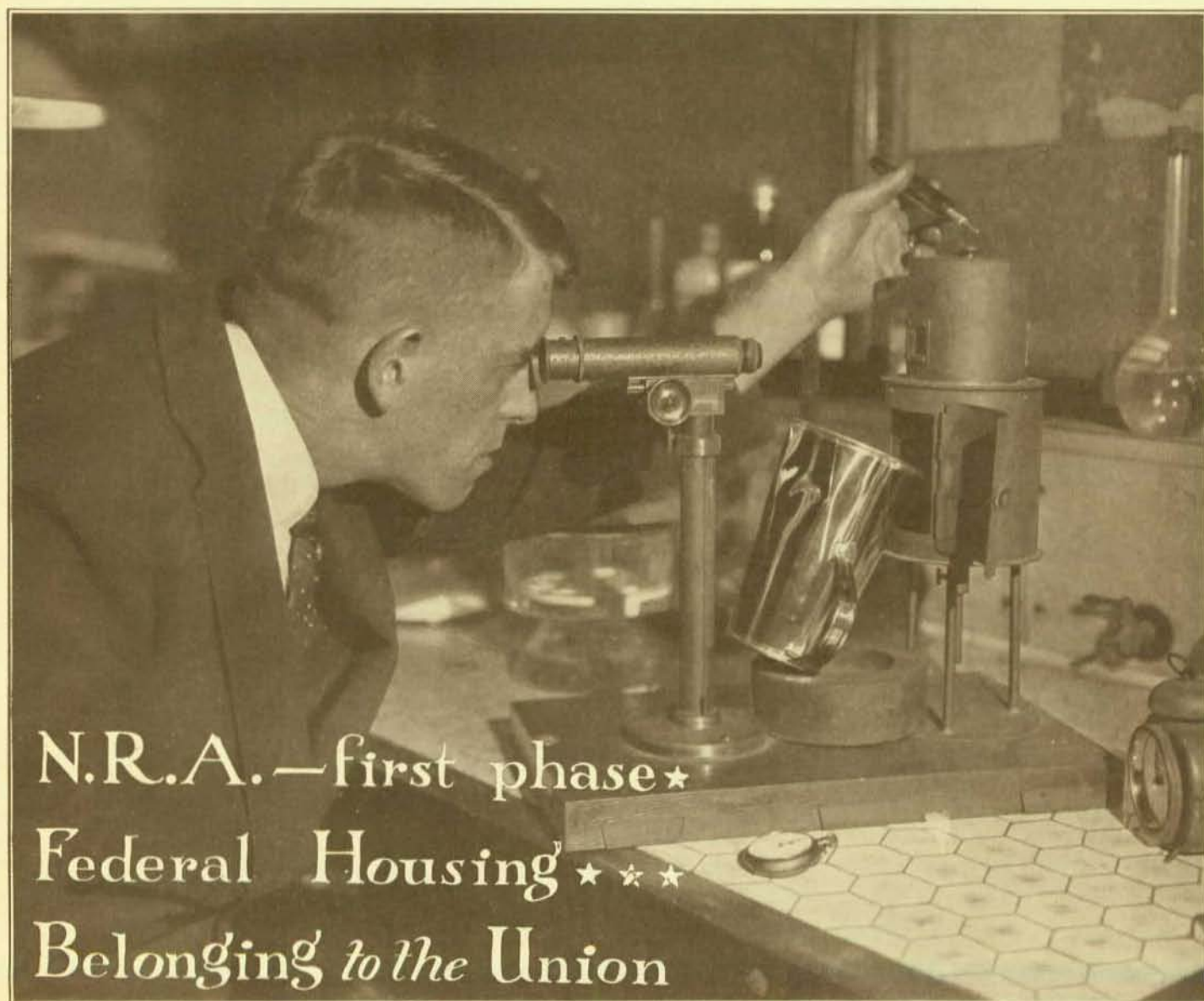


RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1934

NO. 1



N.R.A.—first phase★
Federal Housing★★★
Belonging to the Union

Courtesy of U. S. Department of Agriculture

Science does and will recast American life

The New Year—

The New Leaf to Turn



The new leaf — clear and clean at the beginning of the New Year — should have some interesting entries made on it about life insurance.

There are devastating entries on past pages, painful to think of, about policies dropped, and policies reduced in value by loans.

This new 1934 leaf should have positive, forward-looking entries — the lapsed policy reinstated; the loan on the reduced policy paid off; new insurance taken out on yourself or some member of the family.

May the future entries show a building up of a life insurance estate for protection for future years; and so far as possible a rebuilding of the estate started long ago, and torn down wholly or partly by the lapses or loans which are so dangerous to protection.

MAKE POSITIVE ENTRIES FOR PROTECTION
BY LIFE INSURANCE IN 1934



Union Cooperative Insurance Association

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS
 PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, *Editor*, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine Chat

Interest of our members in organization has dictated the section of this issue devoted to "Membership in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers." We have undertaken to create a supplement which might be described as an airplane view of the union. We have looked at the complex and various activities of the organization at a distance, and we believe the result is calculated to inspire pride in every member and prospective member.

It will be of interest to our local unions to know that reprints of this supplement have been made, and this illustrated pamphlet on union activities will be made available in limited numbers to the membership.

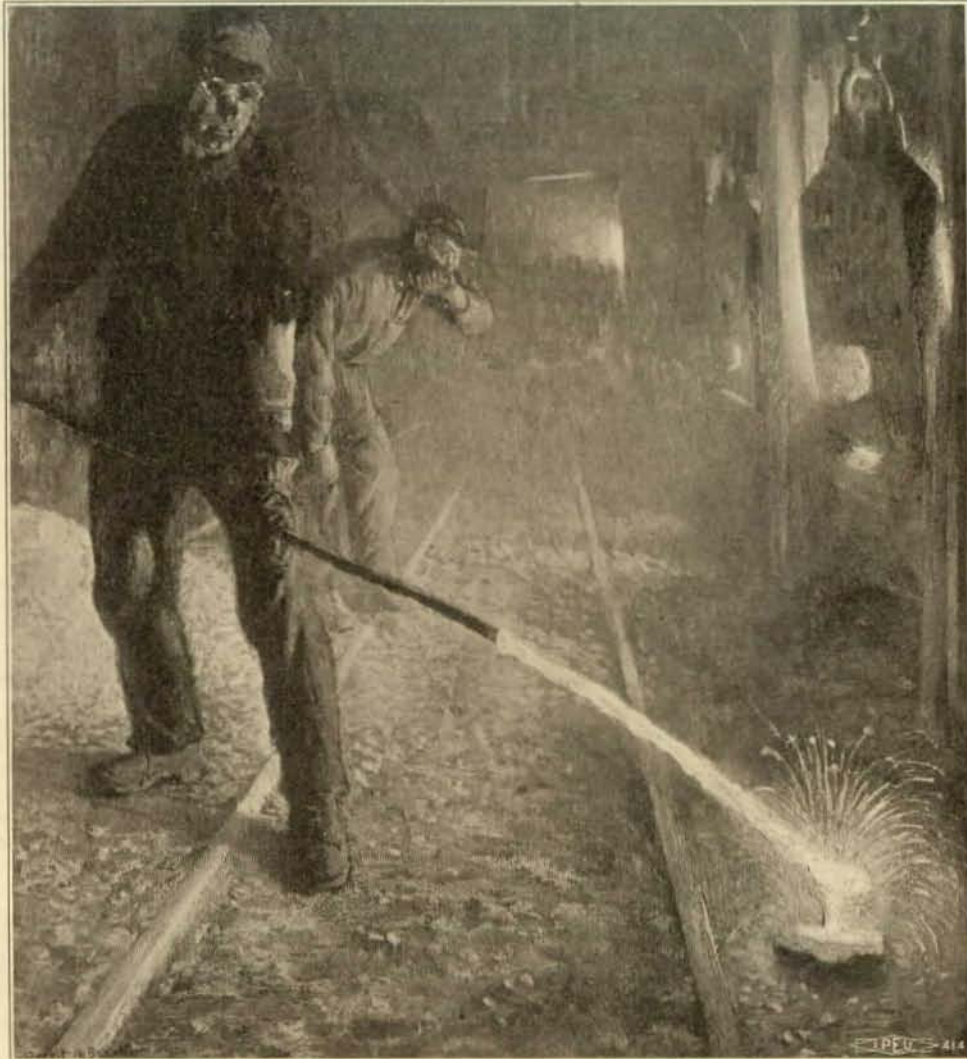
That the question of organization is stirring the minds of many members is indicated by a letter from Ben Liffner, of L. U. No. 3. Brother Liffner writes that he has been working on the emergency work relief for the past year where union and non-union labor have been employed. Both of these groups facing the same conditions and problems, have reached an understanding which never existed before. Liffner believes that many non-union men have come to see the wisdom of organization, thinks this is the time to interest all alike in unionism.

William Sorenson, of L. U. No. 3, carries on this idea in much the same manner in his letter addressed to the editor.

Carmen Haider, who contributed to our symposium on Fascism in October has sent us a reprint from the Political Science Quarterly entitled "The Meaning and Significance of Fascism." The John Day Company, publishers, also announce her book, "Do We Want Fascism?" will appear early next spring. Dr. Haider envisions the present drama as one that is worldwide, to be played out as a conflict between workers of the world and the holy alliance of capitalist interests.

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THE TEST

ONE OF THE BRILLIANT INDUSTRIAL PAINTINGS OF GERRIT A. BENEKER





THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



Vol. XXXIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1934

NO. 1

Arriving—An Unsocialized NRA?

AS AMERICA faces a new year more confidently and as the national Congress convenes the question arises, Whither NRA? It is apparent that the National Recovery Administration, created and acting under the National Industrial Recovery Act, has reached a third stage of development. The first stage, extending from June to September, was a stage of formulation of policy and of creation of machinery. The second stage, extending from September to December, was marked by bitter clashes between opposing forces and by emotional conflicts. The third stage, which we are now in, is a stage of fixation of policy, the operation of the machinery created, and the full emergence of the National Recovery Administration as conceived and projected by Mr. Hugh Johnson and his associates.

It is now pretty definitely a fact just what NRA is to be under the present NRA Administration. Unless Congress greatly modifies the present setup, we may look to see an NIRA administered by and in behalf of the business class. The feeble but sincere campaign of consumer representatives for a larger place in the Recovery Administration has been a failure, and labor's bold fight to secure representation on code authorities has been repelled and ignored.

Instrument of Business Class

The NRA, therefore, may be said to become not a socialized experiment in government, so much as an extension of the trade associations' idea and philosophy into every branch of American business. This probably accounts for the changed front of big business in reference to NRA. Early in November there was a trend toward tremendous conflict as between the President and the business interests. It looked as though the National Manufacturers Association, the banks, and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce were preparing to fight it out on the issue that business could not and should not be regulated. Now this danger of the impending struggle seems removed. It is removed no doubt because Administrator Johnson bowed to big business and made no concessions to the consumers and to labor.

What labor is prepared to do before Congress, and what Congress will do is still in the stars. Reports in Washington have it that Congress will not

New phase of development in NRA raises questions as to future usefulness of plan. Consumers' side still neglected. Labor still a step-child.

tinker with NIRA. If it doesn't, the whole enterprise will fall far short of the hopes of the social-minded persons that first backed it as an experiment necessary not only in the crisis of March, 1933, but also in the nature of the *laissez faire* economy which was causing the disintegration of American industry and business.

The section that probably will receive the most attention from Congress deals with public works. More Congressmen have returned from their homes with amendments in mind for this section than any other. They know the awful paralysis of business in their home communities. They see that the three billion dollars now allocated is not enough to continue the forward swing of business toward new goals of production. Many bills are being prepared looking toward additions to the machinery already set up under the Public Works Administration and for new appropriations. The figure of \$10,000,000,000 is most frequently mentioned as the sum needed to carry on the public works program. There will be a conflict here upon labor's wages because the scales set up by the Public Works Administration in conference with building trades unions are the subject of bitter criticism and bitter political opposition on the part of business interests.

Modified by Interpretation

Labor takes the position that the original intent of the NIRA was modified by interpretation from the very beginning by Administrator Hugh Johnson and Counsel Donald Richberg. When the ruling was made that only trade associations could initiate and present codes, and when labor's role as protestant was established, the whole philosophy of NIRA was fixed in rigid forms by interpretation. This put the business group in the saddle, and enabled the business group to take a narrow view of codes merely as a means of establishing price fixing rights, and kept out of codes all social

regulation which meant so much not only to labor but to the consumer. In no place in NIRA is it stated that a labor union can not submit a code and in some instances trade unions did submit codes, and these were received and docketed but they claimed no part in the shaping of codes. Labor was considered merely a formal participant in code hearings. Labor was browbeaten and rejected and in most instances labor's contentions were entirely ignored. In an age of technological unemployment and in a midst of tremendous depression, labor contended for a 30-hour week while the average of 48-hour week was duly set up by the NRA. It is true that toward the end of the six months' period a more courteous attitude arose among deputy administrators toward labor, but this was due to the backfire of criticism leveled by labor against the unfair treatment of these men.

The consumers' section of NRA has shown little development and little progress. There has been no effort to build up this side of the enterprise so that consumers had a real voice in the shaping of codes. NRA remains an instrument of the business class, an institution growing normally out of the business organizations and associations which hitherto had existed. It is approaching an unsocialized goal.

There are a number of things that labor must contend for, it is the view in Washington, if NIRA is going to become a socialized instrument administered by neutral, disinterested government authorities.

1. Dollar-a-year men should not be allowed to be employed. There should be an effort to secure a disinterested type of government administrators resembling the civil servant in England. The practice of borrowing big business executives or minor executives from business corporations for such time as they are needed to accomplish a given task in behalf of that business corporation and its associates must cease. NIRA must be administered by permanently employed and permanently endowed individuals capable of taking a national and social point of view.

2. There should be a forthright and unequivocal expulsion of administrators who directly contravene the law. It has been a habit among deputy administrators in many in-

stances of saying openly they don't believe that the elevation and maintenance of purchasing power is the way to end the depression. These individuals have deliberately worked against the principal intent of the Act.

3. There should be a strengthening of that section of NIRA dealing with economic planning and the actual collection of statistics. This is one of the weakest features of the present administration of NIRA. In fact, there are good grounds for belief that there is sabotage of the economic planning features of NIRA. This will be discussed in more detail a little later.

4. Labor should have and must have representation on all code authorities if NIRA is to become a social instrument.

5. Any attempt to modify Section 7 and the collective bargaining sections of NIRA must be defeated. Any attempt to make collective bargaining apply to company unions must be defeated.

Let us notice Section 3 above a little further. President Roosevelt all during the campaign stressed that philosophy; namely, that social economic planning had to be established in America before the New Deal could be completely accomplished. It was believed that this was adequately provided for in NIRA, and a research and plan division was set up under Alexander

Sachs, statistician borrowed from a New York banking firm.

The function of this department under Mr. Sachs was to gather statistics that threw light upon code making. These statistics were often ignored by the code makers, but on the whole the job was performed adequately and honestly. Nothing, however, was done to make this section of the NRA a power toward understanding the whole drift of American industry or of recommending policies that bore on the problems of production, distribution and consumption. When Mr. Sachs resigned in a huff late in the fall, the department was allowed to muddle along without a head until Stephen Du Brul, an executive borrowed from the General Motors Corporation, became acting chief of that division. Mr. Du Brul represented a most conservative point of view in regard to economic planning. He believed that only corporations should be allowed to gather statistics and report them, and that the government should not take over this function. Of course, his point of view precluded any real national economic planning, and it muzzled many of the liberal economists in that department. In some instances reports made by these statisticians and economists were suppressed. Mr. Du Brul resigned and was succeeded by Alvin Brown, who is understood to be a former employee of General Motors Corporation, and the policy described still continues.

Johnson's Role

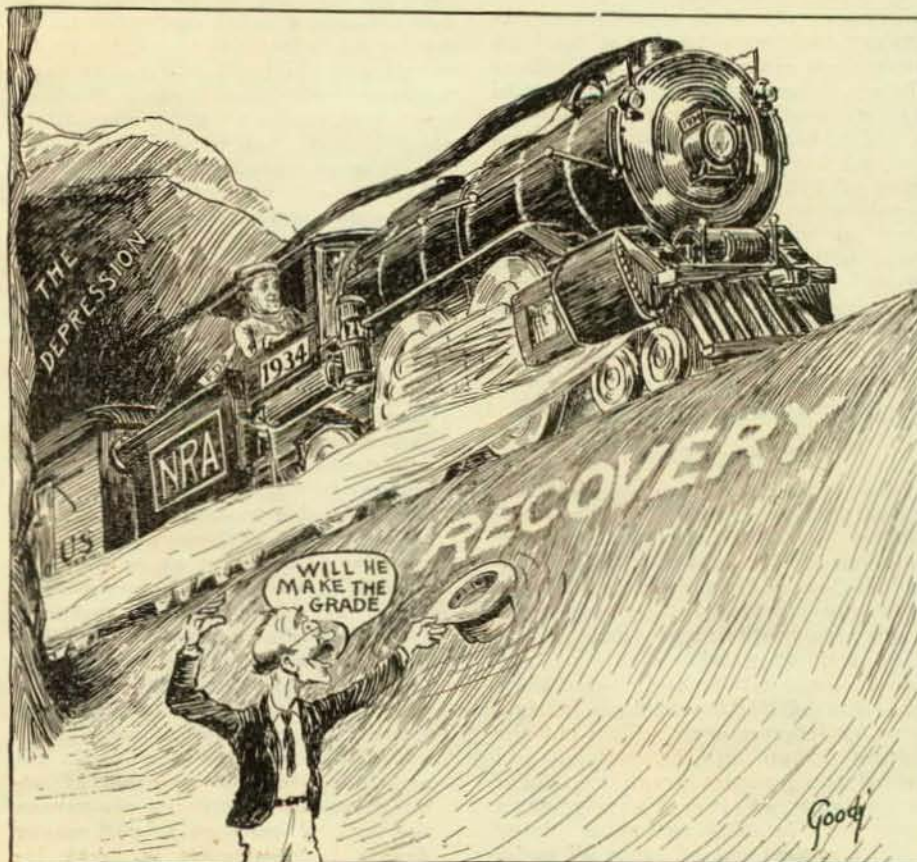
Moreover Administrator Hugh Johnson is emerging as an agent of the business group. In the main, labor has refrained from criticism of Mr. Johnson. Labor has felt that he has had a very difficult job and that labor did not want to embarrass him in an hour when he was faced by great problems. They felt, too, that for one who had been all his life an employee of anti-union corporations and banks, that he was acting with considerable fairness. Now, however, Mr. Johnson seems to be declaring himself as unfriendly toward liberalizing NRA. He has repeatedly refused to put labor representatives on the code authorities. He has backed his deputy administrators when their procedure has been unfair, discourteous and partial. During the Christmas vacation when there came a lull in the proceedings of NRA, he took without warning the unfair construction code which had been under fire for two months to the President and sought to get the President's approval. This was an act of direct hostility to the labor movement and contrary to Administrator Johnson's former position and contrary to his own contention that codes should arrive out of co-operative relations between employers and employees.

President's Position Unclear

The President's position in regard to NRA has not been made clear. It is reported in Washington that the President is desirous that Congress does not amend in any vital way the NIRA. If this is true it probably means that President Roosevelt conceives it as an instrument of the business class and is in the main satisfied with Administrator Hugh Johnson's refusal to recognize consumers and labor as vital parts of the machinery. On the other hand President Roosevelt has been reported from time to time as favoring a system of business that holds in check the profit motive. If this is true, it is clearly seen that the conflict reported as impending in our December number has only been postponed. The first skirmish in this conflict was between George N. Peek, Administrator of AAA, and Secretary Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture, and his Assistant Secretary, Dr. Rexford Tugwell. Here a direct issue developed between Peek and Tugwell as to the functions of AAA. It is reliably reported that Tugwell believes AAA should be an instrument to check the profit motive, especially in the food field and to make the milk industry a public utility. Peek has strongly opposed this trend and even resigned in protest. President Roosevelt supported Wallace and Tugwell, at least in part, by transferring Peek to another department. Reports in Washington have it that the regulation of profit has just been begun by the Administration. The President has plans, it is believed, growing out of the report printed elsewhere in this issue on the communications industry, namely telephone, telegraph and radio, which if carried through will eventually lead to public ownership of these great monop-

NEW CASEY JONES

Drawn Especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin.



lies, but if the President has these goals in mind he evidently does not conceive the NRA as an instrument for accomplishing them.

This fact is borne out by a recent visit to America of Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, former Minister of Labor of Great Britain. He came to America frankly to study the NRA. He is quoted in the New York Times as saying that NRA is not an experiment of socialism:

"If you have a crisis as serious as you had last March the people have to delegate powers to somebody who can act. That is not dictatorship. A dictator sees his part, plays it and shuts down on free discussion. I cannot imagine a citizen in Russia, or Germany, or Italy being as free to express an opinion about what his government is doing as the citizen here.

"The minimum wage provisions, the shorter hours, the abolition of child labor are splendid things. They are things which every state should accomplish. They are putting a bottom to things. They mean the establishing of a standard of living below which the worker will not be forced to go, and, for industry, the assurance of a purchasing power which in the immediate past has been lacking."

The case for the consumer, in his relationship to the National Recovery Administration, has been put succinctly by F. J. Schlink, technical director of the Consumers' Research. In "An Open Letter to President Roosevelt," in November, he said:

"In a speech made in August, 1933, General Johnson said, 'Don't forget that nobody expects employers to pay the increased cost of re-employment. That is not possible. The consumer—as always—pays the bill.' It would seem if the consumer were going to pay the bill, that he should be given adequate representation in the operations of the NRA, particularly in the establishment of its policies, in the hearings on codes, and in the subsequent management and price-fixing operations of industries under the 'code authority' set up under the auspices of the NRA. Such representation has not been provided for, although a sort of empty gesture was made in this direction in the formation of the Consumers' Advisory Board of NRA (which might be well named Merely-Advisory Board) and Consumers' Counsel of AGAD. To the Consumers' Advisory Board, no definite powers or duties were or have yet been given; neither was it allowed any direct or sure access to the press or other channels of publicity. Indeed, the voice of the Advisory Board was not heard on any important matter until September, when in the words of a trade journal it 'decided to become as active in championing the man who buys as the industrial and labor boards have been in setting forth their respective views.' This paper went on to say, 'Although it has existed since the Recovery Administration was created, the Consumers' Board has been virtually inactive until now. In fact, some critics declared that its existence was simply for 'window dressing,' and that it was supposed to be inarticulate."

TO PLAN OR NOT TO PLAN

Drawn Especially for International Notes by Russell O. Berg.



"Only a week earlier the Advisory Board announced, somewhat late in the proceedings of the NRA, that it would seek definite protection of the consumer in all codes. It has not done so, and apparently cannot do so; we now know that it does not know how to do so. Since hearings on codes had been going on since June (when hearings were opened on the cotton textile code) it is hardly to be expected that the consumer could secure any effective representation at code hearings when the machinery of procedure had already been set up without allowing for his appearance in any active role, and in fact set up in such form as almost to assure his being given very slight and secondary consideration. Indeed, it is alleged that the Consumers' Board had so little status in the NRA that some of the NRA executive officers have failed to notify the Consumers' Board of preliminary hearings and after the public hearings there have been conferences between industry and labor to which the consumer representative has not been invited. Some of the deputies are reported to have turned in their codes without waiting for the consumers' report. (The basic drafts of codes are, of course, worked out with only an NRA

executive and a few big business men present.)

"As a first and indispensable step, Mr. President, to bring us out of a situation where the consumer is asked to pay all of the costs but is expected to be content with benefits received only incidentally and by leakage or sifting down of a part of those which go to industry and ownership, we call upon you to establish a Department of the Consumer, in which shall be organized and coordinated all of the activities of the Federal government relevant to the rights and interests of ultimate consumers, in which leadership shall be given to the states through an office of state coordination, for analogous activities in the states and larger municipalities; and to set in motion with the utmost speed technical and economic investigations in every field of consumers' goods and services, to be carried on by men of disinterested scientific, engineering and economic qualifications, free from businesslike preoccupations and prejudices. If this is done and a steady flow of reports tabulated and condensed, and interpreted findings and publicity and low cost publications are released to ultimate consumers through

(Continued on page 46)

Model Villages Tap National Sentiment

ONE of the features of the public works organization little known in that of the Division of Subsistence Homesteads. This division is operating through a Delaware corporation set up by the Department of the Interior entitled Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation. M. L. Wilson, who won national recognition recently for his work in farm economy, is director and president of the corporation. The amount of money allotted under the National Industrial Recovery Act, Public Works Section, is only \$25,000,000. The significant fact about the whole enterprise is that applications have come from American communities totalling \$750,000,000, and there are likely projects totalling three billion dollars. In short, America is becoming house conscious and there is a rising tide of sentiment to do away with the unsubstantial, unsightly and antiquated house structures which have become a shame to an advanced industrial nation like our own. Only two projects are now under way, one at Reedsville, W. Va., and the other near Dayton, Ohio.

Plan of Village Simple

The plan is for the government to erect in Reedsville a model village on the hillside with common ground in the valley for gardens, for a small factory, government-owned, and other common community agencies. The houses will be modern and will eventually be sold to the villagers at about \$2,300 to \$3,000

Surprising response to idea of planned towns indicates rising tide of favor for extended public works enterprises.

a-piece. It is peculiarly an experiment in socialized building. The homesteaders are selected from groups of people of low income who are usually unable to secure private financial assistance for the establishment of homes. In the case of Reedsville, the villagers are miners. The homesteaders will have their own gardens to produce their own food in large part, but will not produce food in competition with the nation's agricultural plant.

The parent corporation also intends to make loans to local corporations which select land for homestead sites, divide this land into homestead tracts from one to five acres and erect homes. The local corporation selects the settlers and makes arrangements with them for the sale of the homestead on a contract basis. The loans run for periods of one to 20 years depending on circumstances surrounding the incomes of the homesteaders.

The enterprise suggests interesting facts about the temper of the American people. Thousands of letters have poured into the offices of the Subsistence Home-

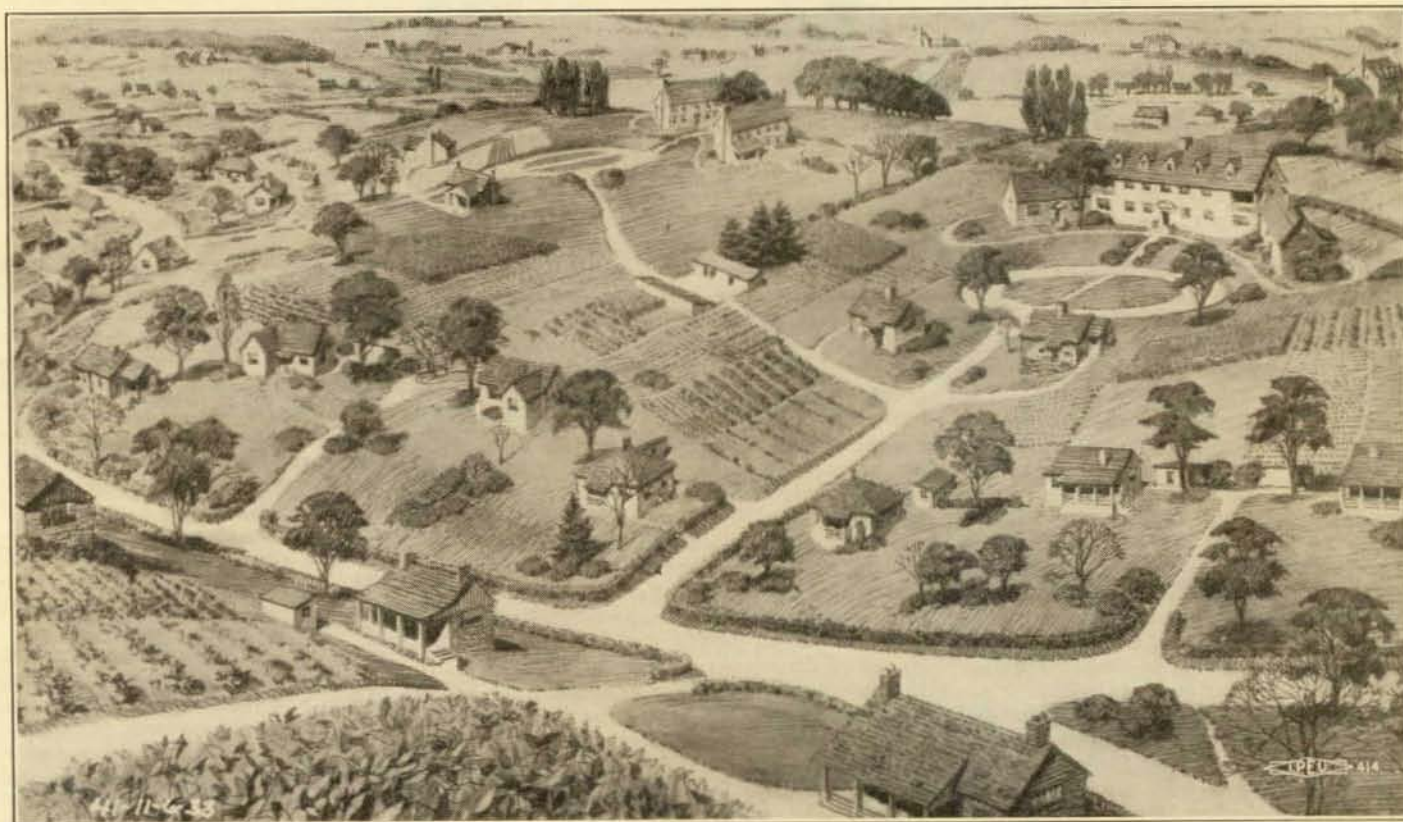
steads Corporation from individual Americans telling of their weariness of life in the dense population centers and how they would like to get back to the simple life of cottage and garden.

Considering Stranded Folks

The Subsistence Homestead group, led by Dr. Wilson, is facing the problem with a truly scientific spirit. They are considering what they call the stranded industrial population group. This refers to those out-of-work people in such industries where technological changes have made such inroads, namely the mining, copper, lead, and petroleum industries.

The administration is also considering what they call the over-aged workers, those who have passed the age when they are readily re-employed. They are considering the problems incident to the shorter workday and workweek and to cyclical unemployment. They are discussing the relationship of machine to seasonal industries, and to that whole series of problems relating to decentralizing industry, deflecting our overly congested urban centers to country areas. They are discussing the stranded agricultural communities, looking after thousands of farm families marooned on land too inherently poor to produce a living. They say there are rural slums as well as city slums.

Evil companionship corrupts good manners.



Courtesy Knoxville Sentinel

One of the Modern All-Electric Villages Being Built in the Valley of the Tennessee. They Follow the Spirit and Tone of the Locality.

Municipal System Voted by Knoxville

By JOHN T. MOUTOUX, Knoxville News-Sentinel

(Written especially for ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL)

KNOXVILLE, TENN., 25 miles from Norris Dam, becomes the first city in the Tennessee Valley to vote to buy electric power from the Tennessee Valley Authority and distribute it to its citizens over a municipally owned and operated transmission system. Nine Alabama towns had already contracted for TVA power, but Birmingham, headquarters of the powerful Alabama Power Company, voted it down by a three-two vote. A similar outcome in Knoxville might have jeopardized the entire TVA program. Director David E. Lilienthal made it plain in a speech at Memphis that the TVA considered it imperative that at least one of the larger cities in the Tennessee Valley buy TVA power if a fair test was to be made of the cost of the manufacture and distribution of electric power. This was to be the much-needed yardstick of which Senator Norris and others spoke of time and time again during the long years of debate on the Muscle Shoals legislation in Congress.

The TVA directors did not conceal their interest in the outcome of the bond election in Knoxville. A week before the election Mr. Lilienthal spoke to a Knoxville luncheon club of the TVA's power production program. The TVA, he said, is spending \$60,000,000 in building Norris and Joe Wheeler dams, and this huge expenditure of funds was stimulating business in Knoxville and the Knoxville area.

"But there seems to be some inclination to forget that these dams are not being built for scenic effect," Mr. Lilienthal said. "These tens of millions of dollars contributed by the taxpayers throughout the country are not being spent merely to increase business activity in this area. These dams are power dams. They are being built because they will produce electric power which will pay for the cost of the dams. That power must be marketed—must be sold."

He warned that unless the TVA found a market for this power, its critics will say: "The people in the Tennessee Valley are not really interested in the President's program. They won't co-operate in the undertaking." Congress will see this, he said, and stop further expenditures in this area.

Chairman Arthur E. Morgan of the TVA also made plain his interest in the election. When a reporter for the Knoxville Journal declared in a speech that Dr. Morgan considered the power project a "relatively unimportant part of the plan," the TVA chairman was quick to declare that such a statement was "quite contrary to my views." He added: "Electric power has come to be one of the fundamental elements of living, such as water supply, food and clothing supplies. As one of the funda-

Economics of government power plays part in surprise election. Government and private utility officials play part in campaign. Clear issues drawn.

mental elements of living it is too important to be a field for speculation and profit-making."

Electricity, a Modern Essential

Not content with that, Dr. Morgan two days later issued a longer statement in which he presented simply and forcibly his views on the power question. He began by recalling the story of the Black Hole of Calcutta; how, during the Sepoy Rebellion in India a large company of British soldiers was captured and thrown into a cellar which had no ventilation except one small window; how, as the hours passed, the crowd of men consumed the fresh air and began to suffer and fight for a chance to get to the window to breathe; and how, when morning finally arrived, all but four had died for sheer lack of air.

Then he told of visiting a town on the west coast of Mexico which had no city water supply and the water had to be

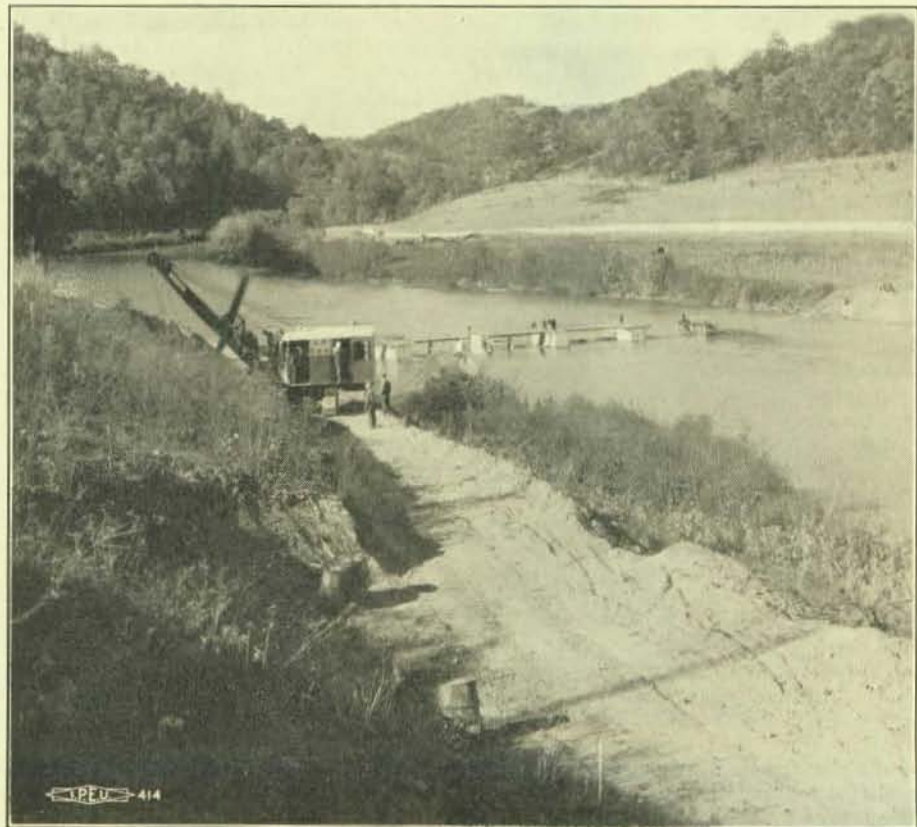
hauled to the city on burros from a pool of stagnant water several miles away. Water was so scarce and hard to get that the average family could use only a gallon a day for all purposes.

Having dramatized the importance of air and water under these circumstances, the TVA Chairman then drove home his point. In Knoxville, he said, air and water are relatively unimportant, because there is an abundance of both. People take them for granted.

But air and water are not the only fundamental needs, he added. He mentioned others: roads, mail, telegraph, telephone, and electric power. "These needs," he said, "are so fundamental and must be supplied on such a large organized scale that the supplying of them is not a private affair, but a concern of the public. * * * Our power resources here are so abundant that an adequate supply of power for all our needs should be no more of a problem and a little more of tax than an abundant supply of pure water."

It is the purpose of the Tennessee Valley Authority, he concluded, to supply this need so well that the people will be able to take it for granted, as they take water and air for granted, and turn their minds to other matters. To most of the people of Knoxville, this was a doctrine they had never before

(Continued on page 45)

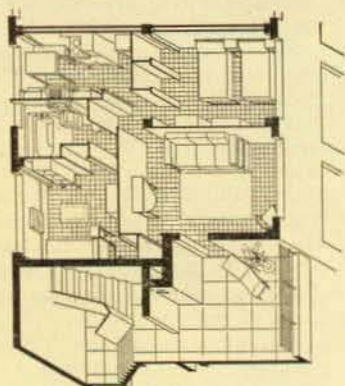


Beginning of the Second Dam in the Great Tennessee Valley Development.

Courtesy Knoxville Sentinel

Labor Martyr Honored by New Houses

EMERGING victorious from a struggle with real estate speculators, the American Federation of Hosiery Workers will probably, by the time you read this JOURNAL, be well started on its magnificent apartment development in Philadelphia. A limited dividend corporation, composed of officers of the federation, has secured a loan of approximately \$850,000 from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. With funds from other sources, the completed project is expected to cost \$1,250,000. It will house members of the union and their families. Philadelphia building



Three-Room Apartment Layout

trades workers say the project will put to work 400 workers for 10 months.

Real estate speculators came into the picture when the union asked the city council to pass an ordinance wiping off the city plat several streets which were shown on paper but had never actually been built. The speculators, who realized that a part of their market for sub-standard structures would be destroyed by the new development, tried to block the ordinance but could not influence the council. However, they succeeded in inducing the mayor to veto it. This resulted in a storm of protest. The Building Trades Recovery Committee and the South Philadelphia Real Estate Board were among organizations which petitioned the council to repass the ordinance over the mayor's veto.

The project is to be known as the Carl Mackley Houses, named after a young knitter who was shot down in the 1930 strike. It will occupy a large block, 480 feet by 490 feet square, at Cayuga and M Streets, opposite Juniata Park Golf Course. Rentals will be less than \$9 per room per month. The young couple "just starting off married life," may secure for \$22.50 per month a well-designed two-and-one-half room apartment consisting of living room, bedroom, bath and pullman kitchenette. Other apartments range in size to five rooms and bath, renting for \$45. Rents include heat, electricity for lighting and refrigeration, and fuel for cooking. It is said that electric stoves probably will be supplied.

There will be four main buildings, running parallel to each other, each build-

Hosiery workers erect co-operative apartments, and remember Carl Mackley. Model homes for workers by union co-operation.

ing but 30 feet wide, extending 480 feet, the full length of the block. Each is three stories high, of the "walk-up" type. All around and between the buildings will be areas of green grass, trees, shrubbery. Between the buildings this park area is very large—varying from 72 feet to 131 feet in width by 480 feet long. This will form delightful enclosed parks for the use of the residents.

Model Playgrounds Provided

No automobiles will be allowed within the grounds. Children may play there in safety. A playground and swimming pool will be provided.

On the roof of each building will be located a central laundry where tenants without cost may wash, iron, and dry their clothes with the aid of modern labor-saving equipment.

Because the buildings are narrow—only 30 feet—each apartment will run completely across the building, with windows in every room and cross ventilation in every suite, even the smallest ones. Every apartment is entered from its own private porch.

In spite of the very superior conveniences, space, and services to be included in the low monthly rentals, it is estimated that income will be sufficient to maintain the buildings in their original new condition, pay the necessary service men, and not only interest on the money borrowed but a payment on principal each year. As the balance of the loan from the government is reduced, it is expected that rentals will be lowered.

Many of the Philadelphia union members lost their homes during the depression and strikes. According to the law in this city one whose mortgage has been foreclosed cannot again own real estate property without going through bankruptcy proceedings. Hosiery workers feel that they can live more comfortably and more economically in their new apartment project.

The location for the Carl Mackley Houses was carefully chosen in relation to transportation, particularly in regard to union hosiery mills, and the schools. Across the street is the park, offering a restful view of green vistas.

A community buying league or club—in effect, a store without profits—will buy groceries, milk, etc., for the apartment dwellers. An auditorium will be provided for movies, lectures, dances or plays may be held; and a swimming pool

30 feet by 75 feet with a diving board and sand beach.

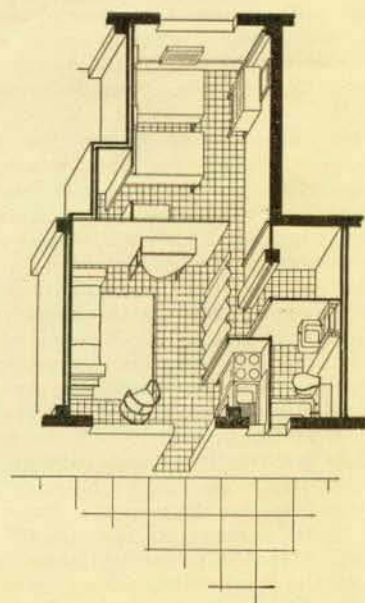
Here will live a community of workers—some 300 families—with all the necessities of everyday life within easy reach—with the community interests and sympathies unusually strong because of the mutual tie supplied by union membership.

Latest news on this project is that after the ordinances enabling the apartments to be built were passed unanimously over the veto of Mayor Moore, the mayor gave up the fight and allowed them to become law without his signature. His action in delaying the project was scored by John W. Edelman, research director of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, who said, on December 22:

"For more than a year the American Federation of Hosiery Workers has been seeking to loan federal funds to increase employment and community facilities in Philadelphia. The mayor acted wisely in avoiding further delay in enacting the ordinance required to enable the low-rent housing project to succeed.

"Economic recovery, however, in this community would have been much further along had the mayor done several months ago what he is now doing. The loan was made early in August. Since then prices of building materials have increased and the Public Works Administration is considering increasing the original sum to just a million dollars. The sponsor of the project is obliged under P. W. A. regulations to have an equity of some 15 per cent. And we have satisfied the government that its requirements in this respect are complied with.

"It is our hope that we can now get to work immediately. Unless new and unexpected obstacles arise, actual operations should begin within two weeks."



Two-Room Apartment Renting at \$22.50

All-Electric Homes at Muscle Shoals

HOMES in Norris, Tenn., the new "planned" community to be built near the site of Norris Dam, will be heated electrically, according to Earle S. Draper, director of land planning and housing of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The electric heating is only one of many electrical conveniences planned for these homes, for there will also be lighting, electric ranges and refrigerators, and electric hot water heaters, but the item of heating is especially significant. It points to the tremendous possibilities of low cost power.

Casually mentioned in one of Mr. Draper's press releases, this news should be of utmost interest to every domestic consumer of electricity, and also to

Planned community will be serviced by inexpensive current from government power plants. Beauty an asset.

nished employment after the dam is completed by the small industries which will spring up around this great source of cheap power.

Beauty Considered Asset

While living quarters for more than half of the construction workers will be provided in the form of

barracks the housing development will be of a permanent nature. Building and landscape architects, and engineer specialists in land planning, building construction, highway, landscape, electrical and heating design; social and domestic science consultants—all are working to make it the kind

of place that will astound the speculative promoter. Mr. Draper writes:

"It cannot be too greatly emphasized that these new houses and their setting were designed with scant reference to the conventional suburban type of development, and no reference whatever to the cheap speculator's bag of tricks. Every house here is designed specifically to conform to a mountain setting, rugged and undespoiled; to suit a moun-

tain climate, capricious but mild, and, above all, to serve a mountaineer culture during and after a period of unmeasurable change."

This town will be unique for its beauty, convenience and economy.

On a high, rugged plateau stretching between the Clinch River and Buffalo Creek valleys, it will lie among deep wooded areas. Natural beauty of native trees and shrubs will be preserved by skilled landscape architects. To keep speculative developments away from even the outskirts of the town, a protective zone of 2,000 acres of woodland and small subsistence farm plots will surround it.

Home building lots will average 75 by 200 feet in size, with the narrow front-



One of the Modern Homes in the Tennessee Valley Region.



A MORE PRETENTIOUS HOME

those engaged in the home construction industry.

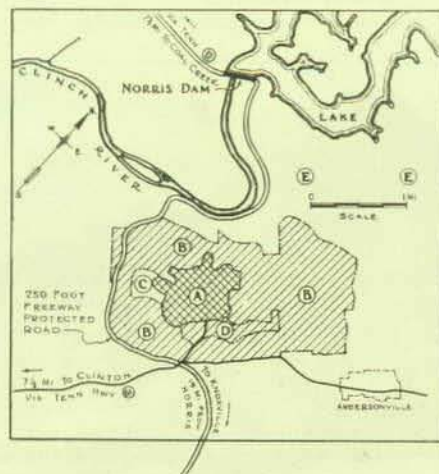
Electric heat is considered the ideal heat. There is no fuel to be brought into the house; no residue to be carried out. It is ready instantly and the only work that is involved is the snapping of a switch. It creates no smoke, no dust, and no carbon to dirty the house. It requires no furnace, no chimney, and—mark this, you builders—no basement.

Engineers have estimated that while electricity has a heating efficiency of 100 per cent, as compared with 47 per cent of semi-bituminous coal, yet electricity costs 14.7 times as much for each unit of heat as the coal does. In this comparison the coal price was figured at \$9 per ton, the electricity at 4 cents a kilowatt hour.

There is just one reason why customers of private utilities do not have electric heating—that is its price. The fact that it is to be used in houses in Norris augurs a price that will open our eyes.

Electric heating is the headline news in the story of the TVA's planned community at Norris. But there is much more of interest.

The land planning and housing group of the TVA has gone into the project with great thoroughness. They have planned a little town—a permanent community for some 500 families who will live there during the construction of the dam and those who will be fur-



LOCATION OF NORRIS, TENN.

Key Building Area
A—Town area.
B—Protective belt of gardens, pastures and forests.
C—Construction unit.
D—Demonstration farm.
E—Town forest.

age on the roadway, giving a back yard of unusual size and depth. Streets will follow natural contours, curves instead of square corners; houses will be grouped informally here and there.

While the houses will be completely modern in the conveniences they offer, the design follows closely the characteristic architectural style of the region—the mountaineer cabin. Several basic plans have been developed but in home building it is always possible to introduce variety and individuality into each house. In size they will vary from two to seven rooms, with three and four-room types predominating, and all of them are generously provided with porches. Because of the mild climate these can be used for living, dining or sleeping rooms throughout eight months of the year; and for the winter screens will be replaced by panels of a light, durable and inexpensive glass substitute.

Open fires are both practical and traditional throughout the Valley; so one or more fireplaces are included in practically every design.

Kitchens Are Efficient

A great deal of thought and practical knowledge have been devoted to the arrangement and equipment of the kitchens, Mr. Draper reports. Electric ranges and refrigerators are to be furnished, and in each case, the simplest, most efficient relation and grouping of range, refrigerator, sink, kitchen cabinets have been carefully worked out so as to save unnecessary steps. In many instances

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Slum Clearance—A New Day in Building

THE tremendous need for better housing facilities in the United States by people of low income is on the way to becoming a matter for the federal government. This is one of the most social and interesting aspects of the public works organization and goes a long way toward making good the contention that there is a new deal at Washington. That 65 per cent of the housing of the United States is of sub-standard character is well-known—and not only to experts. Americans have accepted their slums good-naturedly and as a matter of course, partially due to the fact that the volatile character of their life, under which they change their place of residence so often, that they do not have time to examine the bad conditions under which they are forced to live. It has often been remarked in this JOURNAL and other social publications, that the United States has the worst slums in the world. This in a nation which has often boasted of its wealth, natural resources and efficiency.

Communities growing interested in slum clearance and low cost housing have done so largely out of necessity. They have found that the commercial, industrial and better-priced residential plants and equipment have been adequately built and that there is no room in this field for further development. So in an effort to provide work for out-of-work building tradesmen and to stimulate business activities in these communities, low cost housing corporations have been organized and have sought funds from the Public Works Administration. The PWA has met this demand by organizing the Housing Division of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. Robert D. Kohn, former president of the American Institute of Architects, is director and head of this division. He has associated with him N. Max Dunning, and Eugene Henry Klaber as chief of the technical staff. He has gathered around him consultants who are known to have deep interest in the social side of housing. One of these is Mrs. Edith Elmer Wood, author of "Recent Trends in American Housing"; another, F. L. Ackerman, a New York architect; another, Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, chairman of the Public Housing Conference.

Like all social experiments the low cost housing movement within the government is meeting with opposition. This opposition is of two kinds. The first and most serious is due to the inertia of property and land values. In many cities such as New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, land is too expensive to procure to make it possible to build houses low enough in price to sell and rent to people of small incomes. This is a very serious problem and implies the whole question of unearned increment which so agitated Mr. Henry George,

Obstruction of high priced land and watered values not likely long to hold up desire for rehabilitation of American cities. Federal government facing problem.

and the single tax group. It is believed that this will never be satisfactorily met until the government buys such land as is needed under the right of eminent domain and at a price that will allow the erection of low cost housing.

The other type of opposition comes from real estate owners who fear that the erection of non-profit housing under the auspices of the government will furnish a kind of competition with private housing that will be so formidable that they cannot meet it.

To date the following slum clearance and housing projects have been tentatively and actually allowed by the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration:

Spence Estate Housing Corporation, Brooklyn—\$2,025,000.
American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, Philadelphia—\$845,000.
Dick-Meyer Corporation, Queens Borough, New York City—\$3,210,000.
Suburban Housing Association, Hutchinson, Kans.—\$40,000.
Mayor's Business Recovery Council, Cleveland, Ohio—\$12,000,000.
Euclid Housing Corporations, Euclid, Ohio—\$1,000,000.
Neighborhood Association, St. Louis—\$500,000.
Governor of Virgin Islands, Virgin Islands—\$45,000.
Hallets Cove Garden Homes, Inc.,

Queens, New York City—\$2,965,000.
Hillside Housing Corporation, Bronx, New York City—\$5,184,000.
Raleigh citizens, Raleigh, N. C.—\$168,000.
Indianapolis Community Plan Committee of Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis—\$4,460,000.
Hillcreek Homes Corporation, Philadelphia—\$1,290,000.
Roosevelt Terrace Housing Development, San Francisco—\$3,230,000.
Teckwood, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.—\$2,600,000.
University Housing Corporation, Atlanta—\$1,212,500.
Sunshine Apartment Corporation, Richmond, Va.—\$663,000.
Harms Park Housing Corporation, Chicago—\$1,333,000.
Federal Emergency Housing Corporation of Public Works Administration—\$100,000,000.

In some states, namely New York, New Jersey and Ohio, state laws have been enacted permitting the establishment of low cost housing corporations.

That there is a marked need for slum clearance is growing definitely clear to a great many social groups. The Information Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has this to say in a recent number:

"In view of the fact that speculative builders have done practically nothing in the United States to provide better housing for the very low income groups the plight of the real estate speculators arouses little sympathy and their opposition is regarded as utterly unsocial by students of housing problems. Charles S. Ascher, assistant director of the Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago, declares that the talk about overbuilding during the last boom is an exaggeration and that 'almost no new

(Continued on page 48)



Suchhovels as These Are To Be Replaced in Birmingham, Ala., by the Public-Spirited Erection of Modern Apartments.

Federal Housing Corporation—What Is It?

S LUM clearance and low cost housing have come to be regarded as a public utility. It was so declared in the housing law of New Jersey recently enacted. This means that the profit motive is not uppermost and where the profit motive is not uppermost funds for this purpose are hard to get. From many cities reports come to the U. S. Government to the effect that certain public spirited groups in these cities are ready to undertake low cost housing but cannot raise the money to buy the land, which initial outlay is necessary before the Public Works Administration can lend money for actual housing operations.

Recently the writer was permitted to go with a delegation from a large American city to the PWA. They asked for a loan of \$2,000,000. This delegation was composed of young men with the modern spirit and with true civic patriotism. They had a plan to erect 10 blocks of modern apartments for negro citizens to rent at the low rental of \$4.50 per room. Their proposal had been duly prepared by an architect, was technically perfect, and was backed by research, maps and other exhibits necessary to fulfill the conditions laid down by the housing division of the Public Works Administration. It looked as if they had an airtight proposal. They were duly received by the technical staff of the PWA. Their plans were approved and everything was going well until the technical adviser said, "Well, now, what about your equity in this

Little known credit agency smoothing way toward slum clearance in American cities. Enables public-spirited citizens to act.

project?" It developed that these public spirited young men were without capital but they hoped to form a corporation by issuing stock to the mechanics who did work on the job, the material men who supplied materials, and to the property owners. This kind of equity was disallowed by the PWA. It was believed it was contrary to the letter and spirit of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Labor should not be required to reduce their wages by taking part-pay in stock.

Public Utility Favored

The young men were about to retire in discouragement when representatives of the PWA informed them there was a way out. The way out was to form a community council of leading citizens of the city with the mayor as chairman making the whole enterprise a quasi-official project. Then when this group of citizens espousing the proposal invited the government in, representatives of the Federal Housing Corporation would be sent to this city to make a survey of the land and to supply the

needed funds to buy the land under the right of eminent domain, if necessary. This incident reveals the function of the Federal Housing Corporation known officially as the Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation. It is a social agency set up by the government to take the profit entirely out of slum clearance and low cost housing. It is the nearest thing we have to a public utility in the housing field ever devised.

The incorporators of the Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation are Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Robert D. Kohn, Director of the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration.

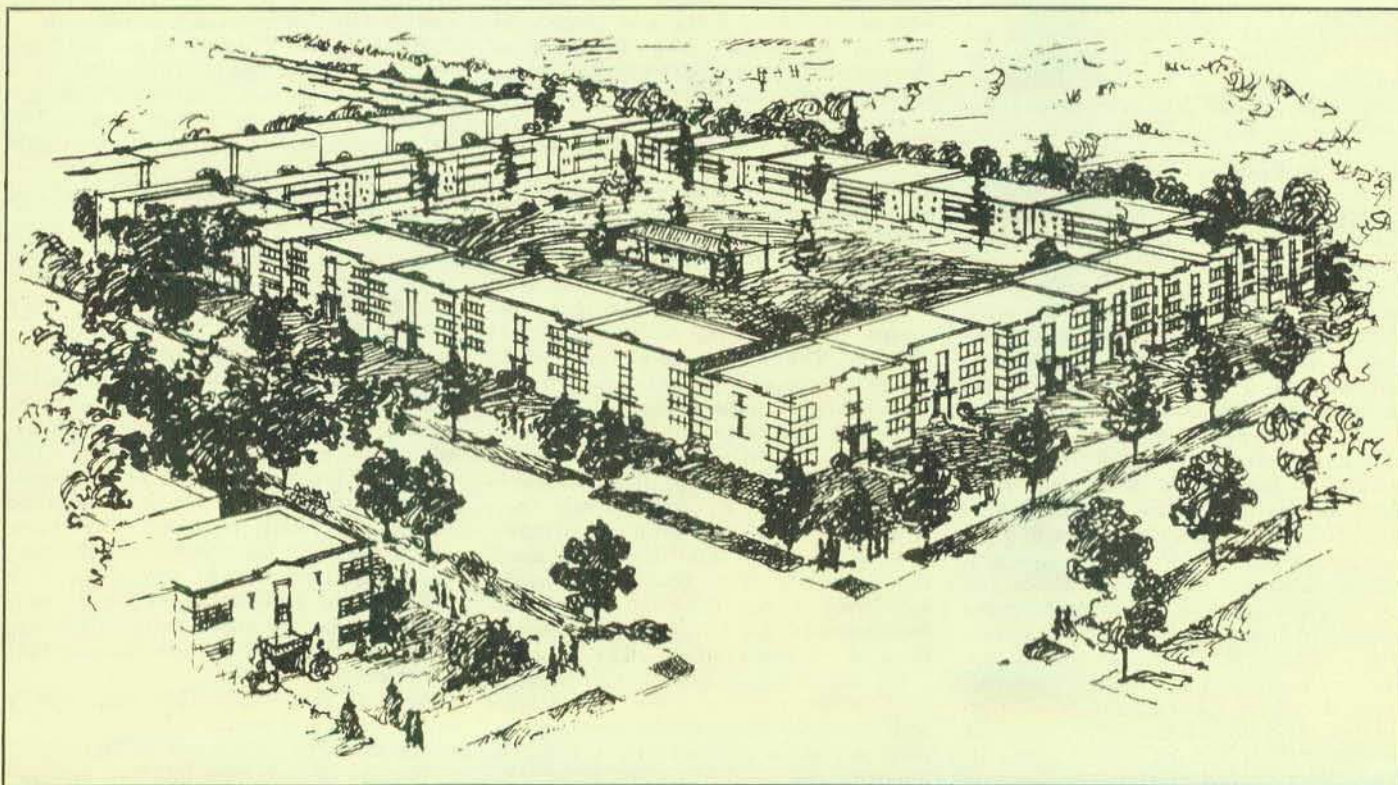
The purposes of the corporation, as set forth in the certificate of incorporation, are "to construct, reconstruct, alteration and repair of, low-cost housing projects or slum clearance projects, apartments, houses, homes and structure of every nature and kind."

Under the provisions of the National Recovery Act this corporation, as an agency of the PWA has power to acquire by purchase or by the exercise of the power of eminent domain any property necessary in connection with the projects undertaken by it subject to the approval of the administrator.

Power of the Corporation

The corporation will engage in low-cost housing and slum clearance projects which otherwise would not be under-

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All Over America Cities Are Beginning to Raze the Slums and Replace Them With Modern Dwellings. Typical Block in Birmingham Project, by William Leslie Melton, Architect.

Financing, Not Wages, Halts Building

By Electrical Workers Journal's House Building Authority

ONE of the greatest obstacles to a revival of home construction—and I believe it is THE greatest obstacle—is the fact that the home buyer usually cannot buy for cash.

This in itself should not prevent his owning a home, for the home itself is the security for the money that is invested in it. A first mortgage loan up to 60 per cent of the actual value of first class residential property is a gilt-edged investment, for most owners will make any sacrifice rather than lose their homes; and in any case, the value of the property protects the investor.

Now I say this in spite of the thousands of foreclosures that have come out of these depression years. These foreclosures, smashing down the hopes of so many honest and hard-working people, are due in large part to the financing methods that were pursued by bankers and speculators in the boom years. I am going to tell you something about that in this article.

In 1929 I was construction superintendent for a speculative builder. This man did not know anything about building, nor, as events showed, about business, but at the time I worked for him he was making money hand over fist. He had inherited a tract of land in a desirable location and had proceeded to develop it, build houses, and sell them.

He was able to borrow from local banks on first mortgage loans more than enough money to build each house. For example: He borrowed \$14,000. We built the house for \$12,000. Invariably the cost of building the house, including all service charges incident to it, was less than the amount of the first mortgage. There was enough left over to pay the promoter for the lot it was built on.

33 Per Cent Profit Easy

Then the house was priced and sold at \$21,000. The usual down payment was about 5 per cent, or \$1,000. The customer gave a second mortgage of \$6,000 to the promoter. This added \$7,000—one-third of the price of the house—as promoter's profit. It represented no added value. But it made a burden too big for the buyer of the house to carry. I went through that development a year ago. The customers who moved into those houses so blithely in 1929 are gone. Many of the houses are vacant.

In 1929 everything was lovely. We thought we could go on building and selling at blown-up valuations till we ran out of building sites. Our prices were not out of line with those of other speculative builders so the houses sold readily. The promoter and his family lived like kings. Every member of the family, including the youngest daughter, who was in high school, had his or her own car. When they needed more money they sold the second mortgages to the banks. It is worthy of note that the banks would take

Our authority takes you behind the scenes in the home building game. Lowered wages cannot possibly cure the situation.

these for only about 25 per cent of their face value; nevertheless, the buyer was expected to pay them 100 per cent. If those second mortgages had cost the home buyer no more than the banker paid for them, his load would have been lightened by several thousand dollars and he might have been able to carry it. As it was many of them lost their homes and the savings they had invested.

These home buyers were swindled and gouged with the active co-operation and connivance of bankers. I do not think the promoter of this enterprise realized what he was doing—he is now bankrupt—but the bankers did. They gambled with the funds entrusted to them while they assisted in swindling the buyers of these homes; and when the bubble blew up and the bank doors closed the depositors were told about "frozen assets." Some of the very banks that lent the money to build new houses, and bought the second mortgages at 25 cents on the dollar, closed and are still closed.

This is not an isolated instance. The same thing was going on all over the United States and it was carried on with particular recklessness in the case of apartment house, hotel, and large commercial buildings. The financing of these structures is a part with the financing of Insull's mid-West empire.

Inflation of Commercial Structures

Many of this country's large buildings are staggering under first, second, third mortgages, and bond issues from three to four times their "reproduction cost." A builder borrowing \$1,000,000 to erect a hotel or office building frequently executed mortgages for \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000. The investment banker exacted the difference of two or two and a half million dollars as promoter's fee, bonus, finance charge, or plain highway robbery. Choose your own name. On this security the banker issued "first mortgage GOLD refunding bonds," and sold them to banks, and to stenographers, widows, estates and other small investors, sometimes directly from the finance house, sometimes through the local banks, which recommended these bonds to their depositors as safe securities. The property could not pay a return on this inflated-to-the-skies valuation. The bond holders had no direct claim to the property; all they had was a promise to pay from the financing company. The history of their losses is tragic, indeed.

But let us get back to the home buyer.

While costs of financing, profits, and promotion were not uniformly as high as those I have outlined, they were, in this boom time, so high that they averaged more than the cost either of labor or of materials that went into the house.

In 1927 Arthur C. Holden, Henry Wright, and Clarence S. Stein, formerly chairman of the New York state commission on housing and regional planning—all members of the American Institute of Architects, recognized authorities in their field—published a digest of labor costs in the building trades as related to the cost of dwellings to home owners. This is what they showed:

Apportionment of the Construction Dollar

	Cents or per cent
To land and its improvements.....	21 ½
To promoters and financiers.....	27
To materials delivered at job (including transportation, labor at shop and mill, shop profit and overhead, cost of raw materials)	25
To labor at job.....	26 ½

(The electrician on the job received only eleven-twelfths of 1 per cent of the cost of the job, or less than one cent of every dollar expended by the home buyer.)

Since this time the ratio between labor and materials has changed. At present labor's share is 21.6 per cent, while materials are 29.9 per cent. This is partly due to machine processes introduced.

Many people grumble about the high cost of land, but the land is actual; it is there and does not disappear, although its market value may change greatly. Improvements, such as streets, sewer, gutters, lighting, etc., are frequently too high priced, but they are also actual and do not disappear.

Like Puff of Air

But the biggest slice of the home owner's dollar goes to the person or persons who have given the least for it; whose influence frequently has detracted from the value of his home, for high financing has often necessarily been accompanied by shoddy construction. The wages of labor on the job do not equal the amount taken out by these so-called financiers. And to them the home owner does pay his money for something that may disappear at any moment in the event of foreclosure, or forced sale, or decline in real estate values; it disappears like a puff of hot air, because that is what it is.

Only 73 per cent of the home owner's dollar goes into actual values.

He has to pay the whole dollar.

He has to pay high interest, commissions, bonuses, and further gouges for

(Continued on page 43)

Communications Mergers at Whose Expense?

NO mergers have yet been made in any industry that have not been costly to the personnel. An inter-departmental communications committee, a government body, has made a study of the principal communication companies in the United States and reported to the President. The full text of this report has not been made available to the public but many of its details have leaked out to favored newspapers.

Three courses of action are suggested:

1. To allow the present laissez faire policy in the communications field to continue with the Bell Telephone monopoly gradually gobbling up the related interests.

2. Governmental regulation under a new commission similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

3. Public ownership. It is significant that according to the best sources of information the committee, composed of conservative governmental people, argues against public ownership.

In some authoritative quarters it is thought that the report has been brought forward to enable some of the communications interests to avoid coming under a code of fair competition. It is known that the Bell Telephone monopoly has striven with all its concealed and powerful force to avoid a permanent code of fair competition. It now operates under a modified form of the government's recovery agreement, wholly inadequate for its wideflung interests. The Bell Telephone monopoly has been very successful in avoiding government regulation. Its rates are supposed to be reviewed by state commissions. The Federal Interstate Commerce Commission has no control over rates and cities and states have been forced to go into courts for any modification of the high rates to telephone users. Grumbings have been directed in the last two years against the telephone monopoly, particularly in the Middle West. There, there have been several successful court cases won by municipalities against the telephone monopoly, which cases have been directed against the system of financing, bookkeeping and account-taking in so far as they affected rates to consumers.

As a result of these court cases the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers brought into the October meeting of the American Federation of Labor a resolution demanding a congressional probe on this system of bookkeeping. This resolution brought instant response from the public and Congress. It is believed that such a congressional investigation will be launched when Congress meets in January. At the same time a separate court case from Illinois will be tried before the United States Supreme Court involving the whole financial structure of the Bell Telephone monopoly.

Certain questions arise naturally

The effect of proposed shake-up in telephone, telegraph and radio fields by the government is being measured in labor circles.

from the present situation in the communications field.

Will proposed mergers, particularly in the telegraphic branch, bring about wholesale discharge of employees?

Will a federal commission be competent to cope with the highly successful telephone monopoly and other branches of the communications system in the matter of regulation when state commissions have been so ineffective?

Will the whole thing blow over and be used merely as a bargaining point to enable the telephone group to avoid a permanent code of fair competition under NRA?

Will scandals develop with reference to the relationship of the parent A. T. & T. Co. and its subsidiaries, revealing questionable bookkeeping methods employed by which the parent company milked the subsidiaries and kept rates to consumers high?

The report, according to the best sources of information, pays little heed to the telephone branches of the communications industry. It appears to be directed toward securing a merger of the Postal Telegraph and Western Union Telegraph systems. It is a well-known fact that these two systems already interlock at some point in the financial world. There is also a proposal to merge the foreign and international interests of the communications group to secure better cable service. There is a possible fling at the radio industry in the statement that one goal of the study is to eliminate speculative management and watering of stocks.

Arguments against public ownership are the stock arguments usually dragged forth by conservative business men.

They say that government ownership is uneconomical; that it discourages private initiative and technical research, and that it encourages red tape and political domination. These arguments sound rather puerile as the government is embarking upon colossal collectivistic enterprises involving billions of dollars.

Employees of all these companies are greatly concerned at the consequences to employment of mergers. All of these industries are highly mechanized and there has been a tremendous mortality of jobs during the last 10 years in all branches of communications industries. The introduction of dial telephones and of the teletype printer machine has taken a heavy toll of jobs. It is believed that jobs will further be curtailed if mergers are made, and that the depression is a bad time to make such mergers, when there is such a vast reservoir of the unemployed.

The report concerns the most powerful private corporations in the world. The Bell Telephone monopoly itself has interests of more than five billion dollars. The telegraph, cable and radio companies lift this vast sum to a billion more. When the report reaches Congress, it will probably be used by corporation representatives to head off the telephone investigation requested by the American Federation of Labor and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The active members of the inter-departmental committee which prepared the report include Secretary Roper, Dr. W. M. W. Splawn, special adviser to the House commerce committee; Irving Stewart of the State Department, E. M. Webster of the Treasury Department, General Irving Carr of the War Department, Captain C. C. Hooper of the Navy Department, C. McK. Saltzman of the Commerce Department, J. H. Dellinger of the Bureau of Standards, and Herbert L. Pettey of the Federal Radio Commission.



RADIO CONTROL ROOM

Consumers Stir to Oppose Bad Housing

THERE is more dynamite in the recent report made by the Fred L. Lavanburg Foundation and Hamilton House on housing in New York City than possibly anything else that has been published this year. This foundation undertook to discover factually what happened to 386 families who were compelled to vacate their slum dwellings to make way for a low cost housing project in New York City. It was discovered that only three of the 386 families who vacated the so-called "old lung block" will return to the new buildings. Eighty-three per cent are too poor to secure anything else but the old uninhabitable tenements. Three hundred ninety-seven families interviewed expressed a desire to have apartments of the newer type. The Knickerbocker Village, which is an example of low cost housing, constructed in part from funds from the United States government, is an example of slum clearance about which America is hearing so much. The inability of families removed from the slums to take advantage of even such a low cost venture as Knickerbocker Village is grist for labor's contention that it is low wages that inhibit residential construction.

In the meantime consumers in the field of homes are beginning to stir themselves. The Public Housing Conference, organized first in New York, is planning a national conference on housing in Washington on January 27. This is expected to bring to the attention of the nation the need for low cost housing. Leaders in the field of building are to speak at the following program indicates:

1. **Morning Session: 10 o'clock**—"Housing as a Municipal Service." Mrs. Mary L. Simkhovitch, presiding. Greetings—Mrs. Roosevelt.

Robert D. Kohn, National Director of Housing.

F. H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City.

Frank Couzens, Mayor of Detroit.

Daniel Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee.

Discussion:

To be led by Mrs. Rumsey, Rev. Dr. John O'Grady, William Hodson, et al.

2. **Luncheon Session: 1 o'clock**—"Rehousing For Recovery." Mr. Herbert Swope, presiding. Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. Frederick A. Delano, chairman of the Federal Planning Board. William Green, president, American Federation of Labor, or Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

(A land economist, not yet selected.)

3. **Audience with the President: 4:30 o'clock**—Housing message broadcast (?)

Even low cost housing too expensive for majority. Mortgages eat up ownership. Finger of future points toward homeowners' organization.

4. **Organization Dinner: 7 o'clock**—For officers and members of conference. Discussion of Reports—Recommendations—Plans.

The Consolidated Home Owners' Mortgage Committee has been active for about two years in New York City. The executive secretary is J. Charles Laue. This organization arose as a result of the wholesale loss of homes by a group of white collar workers who had purchased on time payments a group of model homes on Long Island. Mr. Laue was also instrumental in forming the Emergency Conference of Consumer Organizations which has taken active interest in strengthening the Consumers' Board of the National Recovery Administration. In a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Consumers' Advisory Board of NRA, Mr. Laue said:

"The Emergency Conference of Consumer Organizations is aware of the effort of Prof. Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago to set up local consumer councils in every county. These councils, however, can be of no importance unless their membership is made up to consist of aggressive and courageous individuals loyal to the public and consumer interests and unless these councils are implemented with adequate financial resources and with power to make their action effective.

"We, therefore, respectfully urge that the members of the Consumers Advisory Board tender their resignations unless you secure without further delay the wholehearted co-operation of

the Administration and General Hugh S. Johnson in enlarging their scope and power of action along the lines suggested in this letter which has been authorized by our board."

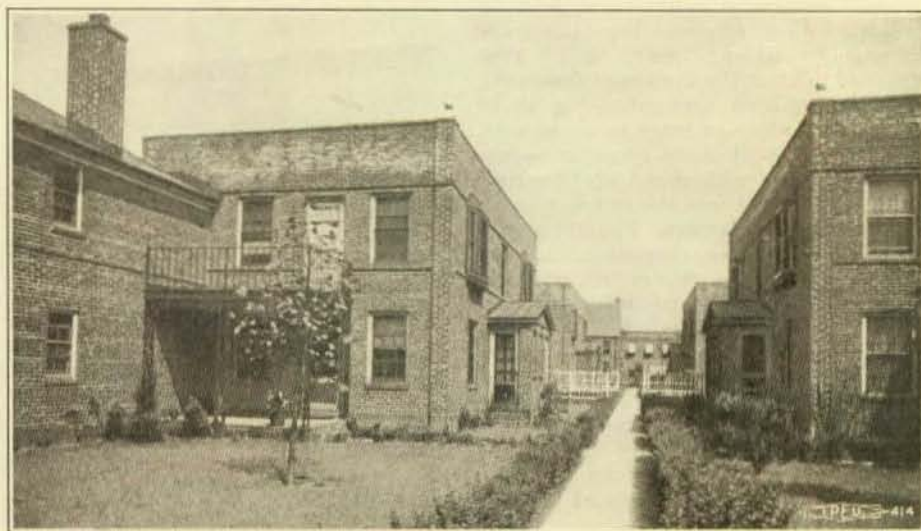
The Consolidated Home Owners' Mortgage Committee has interested itself in the question of how future homes should be financed in order that home owners may not lose their property in times of economic distress. It presents its view thus:

"One of our group attached to the Division of Research and Planning (NRA) prepared a plan for the financing of slum clearance by means of a government central mortgage bank which would issue note currency against mortgages taken for the cost of material and labor, these mortgages not to carry interest but to carry a small service charge and amortization. Such a scheme, combined with acquisition of sites by cities and central purchasing of materials under federal standards, could at one and the same time produce low-cost housing and restore employment to the laboring classes who could occupy these houses.

"It is our opinion, supported by eminent economists, that currency emission for housing and public works could be kept in control—fully as much as by inflation by way of bonds. On the other hand such a controlled inflation would not necessarily relieve the present debt burden, although low cost housing produced at low cost for money might drive down rates to their proper levels.

"The debt burden that is not reduced by these means should be reduced by direct scaling of the interest and the principal. It is impossible to solve the debt burden entirely by inflation without giving us uncontrolled inflation, which blesses the speculator rather than the lower income classes."

One person with a belief is a social power equal to 99 who have only interests.—John Stuart Mill.



TYPE OF MODEL HOMES DEVELOPMENT, SUNNYSIDE GARDENS, LONG ISLAND

"Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of —"

By THE PHILOSOPHER

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord:

He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;

He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword;

His truth is marching on!"

* * *

THERE is undoubtedly a great deal of unrest in the world today. On the surface it is manifesting itself in markedly different political systems. Hitlerism, Mussolinism, Bolshevism, the guild system of Austria, the coalition compromise of England, the co-operative commonwealths of the Scandinavian countries, and the NRA in the United States, appear to be not blood brothers, but distant cousins to each other, and yet the same cause may be at work in all these countries—changing political institutions. So it seems to me. A vision has swept over the masses of mankind—one of those periodic adjustments of aims on the part of the common people that really makes for revolutions.

* * *

"I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps;

They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;

I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;

His day is marching on!"

* * *

What the common people are seeing is a new use for all productive equipment that has been accumulated during the last half century. They are aware that technology can be used in such wise as to give the good things of life to every family. The common herd does not want to be the common herd any longer. It wants to be the uncommon herd. It wants to have comfort in the home, but more than this, it wants to have the fruits of culture. It wants to have books, travel, music, leisure, the opportunity to create in the field of minor arts.

* * *

"I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel:

'As ye deal with my contemnners, so with you my grace shall deal;

Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with His heel,

Since God is marching on."

* * *

This philosopher was talking to a small group of philosophic souls the other night, and it was concluded at the end of a long seance that there were

Something has happened to the common herd. Scales have dropped from their eyes. They are viewing our great productive equipment as a means to a great end, namely, the feeding, clothing, and sheltering of all.

three things the common people of the world were seeing and demanding:

1. Universal comfort
2. Complete security
3. Equal opportunity



comfort with the stupendous productive equipment that the capitalistic world has accumulated? Why shouldn't every citizen be assured of security? Why should men go about the world haunted by dark fears of loss of jobs, of the almshouse, of ill-health, of degradation in old age? These are the darkest fears which obscure the happiness of most men. None of them are necessary in a society that is rationally planned and justly administered.

* * *

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,

With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me:

As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,

While God is marching on."

* * *

Equal opportunity has been a goal of American life since the inception of the republic. It has never been achieved. The success of most men today depends on preferred position and luck, not on equal opportunity. The hollow pretensions of the self-made man that he has made himself, are absurd and dishonest when viewed against the shaky economic background of modern life. Fortunes are made today by reason of inside tips, lucky breaks on the stock exchange, by accidents of family position, and very rarely, because of merit. This is not equal opportunity, but a system that produces as its child, wholesale racketeering. This must be cured. Every citizen must have a right to express himself to the full stature of his equipment.

These three then, comfort, security, and equal opportunity, are the vision of the common man, and it is the great stirrings of the mass toward the achievement of these goals that has produced political unrest in all the countries of the world and is rapidly changing political institutions.

That is a good book, it seems to me, which is opened with expectation and closed with profit.—Louisa M. Alcott.

In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the Brotherhood's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.

PEOPLE—HUMANS—CATCH A NEW VISION OF A BETTER LIFE.

These things are not new in the world, but the possibility under the new technology that they can be distributed widely is new.

* * *

"He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;

He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment-seat:

Oh! be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet!

Our God is marching on!"

* * *

The social democratic party of Sweden campaigned on the slogan, "Comfort in every home." It is a good slogan and shows how far politics has got away from mere politics and gone in for genuine economics. Why shouldn't the home of every citizen be a place of

Building Tradesmen Plan Model Village

Clarence E. Dowd, Secretary of the Fresno Labor Council, Fresno, Calif., has sent this JOURNAL a copy of the application of Commonwealth Community of Fresno to the Federal Government for funds designed to build a model community. This plan, says Mr. Dowd, has received enthusiastic support of Dr. David Weeks, of the California State College of Agriculture. The application goes to the Subsistence Homesteads Division.

479 North Fulton St.,
Fresno, Calif.,
October 28, 1933.

Federal Emergency Administration
of Public Works,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We herewith file preliminary application of Commonwealth Community of Fresno, Calif., for a loan to promote a subsistence farm community to serve a group of building trades craftsmen organized into A. F. of L. unions in the city of Fresno, Calif. This group, known as Commonwealth Community has the sanction and support of the Fresno Labor Council, and its purpose is to enable partially employed building craftsmen to secure homes on subsistence farms. Commonwealth Community is a new plan combining low-cost homes and subsistence farms with a system of labor exchange. The labor of the community members in building said homes to constitute the down payment on same, and which approximates 20 per cent of the total cost of the subsistence farm units. The Commonwealth Community group is made up of approximately 200 skilled building craftsmen, organized in such a way as to provide an orderly and scientific set-up of the proper ratio of craftsmen to most economically and efficiently build their homes by the exchange of their labor. Each member of the Commonwealth Community, is a buyer and a builder of subsistence home unit, he is passed upon by the executive committee, with all necessary proofs of skill in craftsmanship and character and desirability as a neighbor and community member.

This application for a loan is made with data covering "Information Required" as set forth in circular November 4, dated August 11, 1933.

THE APPLICANT:

- The name and address of applicant is Commonwealth Community of Fresno, Calif.
- Communications should be addressed to Kate Richards O'Hare, 479 North Fulton St., Fresno, Calif., secretary of executive committee.
- Attorney to be chosen by members of Commonwealth Community.
- Fisher & McNulty, Fresno, Calif., to be the contractors.

Ask government for half million to build model community in California. Indicates tremendous interest throughout nation in housing.

- Kate Richards O'Hare, Clarence E. Dowd and J. C. Forkner, all of Fresno, constituting the executive committee of Commonwealth Community.

CONSTRUCTION PERIOD:

- Work can be commenced as soon as funds are available, and this climate permits winter building.
- Project will be completed within one year.
- Average number of men to be employed, 100 days during the year, 30 hours per week, approximately 200.

CHARACTER OF PROJECT:

- Site.
 - Enclosed find maps number one and two, showing key map of city of Fresno and map of Commonwealth Acres.
 - The assessed valuation of land necessary for project is \$85 and a fair cash value is \$300.
 - Tax rate is \$2.88, irrigation tax rate 90c per acre per year.
 - There are no unusual conditions adversely affecting the cost of project. To the contrary all conditions are unusually favorable.
 - There are no improvements or existing utilities.
 - There is one present owner of the site, and the executive committee of Commonwealth Community holds an option on it.
 - There are no disadvantages of the site for this particular project. The advantages are: A well tilled, leveled field with sufficient slope to provide good drainage, deep rich garden soil, a 25-foot water level.
 - Commonwealth Acres adjoins the city limits of the city of Fresno, in direct line with the growth of the city, and in a section of high-class developments. The lay-out of Commonwealth Acres is in harmony with the requirements of the Fresno City Planning Commission, and the streets are continuations of those already established. The street car line is within one-half mile of the tract, and gas, electricity and telephones will be extended to the tract by the public util-

ity companies without cost to consumers. The tract is two and one-half miles from the business center of Fresno, with good roads and improved streets leading to all parts of the community. A high school and a state college are within 15 blocks; one large grade school will be built on the tract as soon as the homes are built and occupied. The Hernon Canal is on the north boundary of the tract, providing the best possible bathing facilities in pure running water taken from the Kings River. The stadium of the state college is five-eighths of a mile, and all the recreational facilities of a modern city are available. All the employment possibilities of an industrial city of 75,000 population are available and in easy and cheap commuting distance, plus the labor required to till, harvest, process and market the fruit crops of one of the richest commercial fruit districts on the Pacific Coast.

b. Proposed Improvements:

- Buildings will be ordinary construction, with few exceptions one story high.
- 200 homes will be erected.
- Estimating the average family five, 1,000 persons will be housed.
- Ground coverage 3 per cent.
- A small business section has been provided for at First Street and McKinley Avenues, which is a natural location for such a development, but no store buildings are contemplated by the community. The lots in the business section will be sold, under the supervision and subject to the approval of the executive committee, and any profits accruing will be applied to the administration expenses of the community.

MANAGEMENT:

Each buyer and builder of a home on Commonwealth Acres automatically becomes a member of Commonwealth Community, and its chosen executives will handle the permanent operation in the ordinary manner of co-operatives.

SUMMARIZED COSTS AND EQUITIES:

a. Cost.

The amount of money needed to carry Commonwealth Community, 200 subsistence farm units to completion, is as follows:

- Land (200 acres) ----- \$22,000
- Water and road de-

(Continued on page 44)

Your Membership

in the



"MEN ARE SQUARE"
from a Painting by Gerrit A. Beneker.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

WORKERS' RIGHTS.

Every man feels that he has a right to make a living. In fact the American interpretation of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is the right to a good paying job. Without a job a man can not sustain life; without money he can have no freedom; and when both job and income cease there is little chance to pursue happiness. Now then, a few individuals may follow the philosophy of individualism, and win the wherewithal for success. But the great mass of Americans must confine their success to a job and to holding a job in co-operation with fellow workers. This is not only true for non-professional groups, it is true for physicians, architects, engineers and every other class of occupation. It is true for skilled, unskilled and semi-skilled artisans. This is the primary fact about modern economic life. Without organization a man is no more nor less than a pawn to be tossed hither and thither by every change in prosperity. This has always been true in America but it has been brought home to hundreds of thousands of workers by the establishment of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The basis of this act is organization of industry—organization of employers, organization of workers, and organization of new departments in the government to stand between these two groups. This is the real meaning of NRA.

* * *

Government and Unions. Section 7 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, over which there has been more controversy than over any other section, establishes labor's rights. Put simply, Section 7 states that *every American worker has the inalienable right to join the organization of his own choosing, without interference, coercion or undue influence.* The clause, namely,

"That no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing," by indirection outlaws company unions.

The National Industrial Recovery Act has defin-

itely set its seal upon the free, voluntary labor union. That hundreds of thousands of American workers have grasped this fact is indicated by the rising membership of the American Federation of Labor, and by the votes taken under the auspices of the National Labor Board at various corporation plants, which votes have with few doubtful exceptions been unqualifiedly for the free, voluntary labor union.

* * *

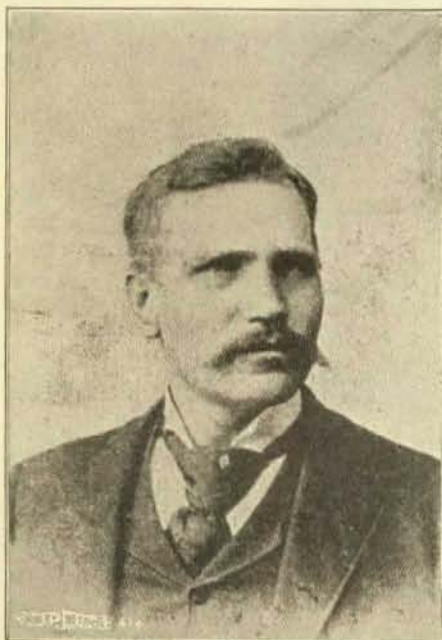
Collective Bargaining. The key words in Section 7 of the National Recovery Act are "collective bargaining." This is an old and honorable phrase. It was invented by two British writers and trade unionists, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, in 1891. The Webbs defined collective bargaining by implication as "negotiations between employers and work people when the work people act in concert and the employer meets a collective will." When the Webbs invented this phrase they had only free voluntary labor unions in mind because the company union did not exist, and only arrived as an American invention nearly 30 years after. There is a vigorous battle on by anti-union employers to interpret the words "collective bargaining" to mean company unions. This is a violation of the historic meaning of collective bargaining, and we believe an outrage to the National Industrial Recovery Act itself. Every worker in America who wishes to protect his own interests and to forward labor's cause throughout the United States can do no greater service than to walk up to the ballot box at his plant and to vote against the company union and for the free, voluntary labor union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Now what is the company union? One of the best definitions that have been offered is by a western writer. It is as follows:

"The company union is really not a 'union' at all, but



Birthplace of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, St. Louis.



HENRY MILLER

first President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.



DANIEL W. TRACY,
President of the International Brotherhood
of Electrical Workers.

rather a form of labor management adopted to serve the needs of the employer. For instance, in large industries it costs less to handle men in groups than in units of one. The company union is a form of 'group handling'. It is neither self-initiated nor self-perpetuating. The company creates it, carries it on, and discontinues it at will. Investigation discloses that the company alone can alter the fundamental constitution or by-laws of the average company union."

Your Particular Case. This illustrated pamphlet is addressed primarily to the workers engaged in the great electrical industry, the primary industry not only of today but of tomorrow. It is addressed to the new members who have recently come into this organization to acquaint them with something of the history, service and ideals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the dominant organization of the workers in the electrical industry. It is addressed also to prospective members in the hope that they will see that their own interests and right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the right of their wives and children to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness can only be protected and forwarded through organization.

* * *

What Ten Workers Did. In 1890 a great electrical fair was being held at St. Louis. Among the men gathered to install the wiring, there grew a desire for organization. Charles Cassel, an A. F. of L. organizer, came into St. Louis and chartered them as Wiremen's and Linemen's Union No. 5221.

Henry Miller, president of the local, a man of courage, saw the limitations of one isolated union as a bargaining agency. He wanted a national organization. Naturally there were no funds. Using his own funds, and with his kit of tools in his hand, he visited the cities of Evansville, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago and Milwaukee, organizing locals in each. Other unions were established in New

Orleans, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Duluth.

The actual creation of the Brotherhood came about in St. Louis, November 21, 1891, when the first national convention was called. There were only 10 delegates, representing less than 500 members. It was not an encouraging outlook. The delegates dodged reporters for fear it would be found out how few were present.

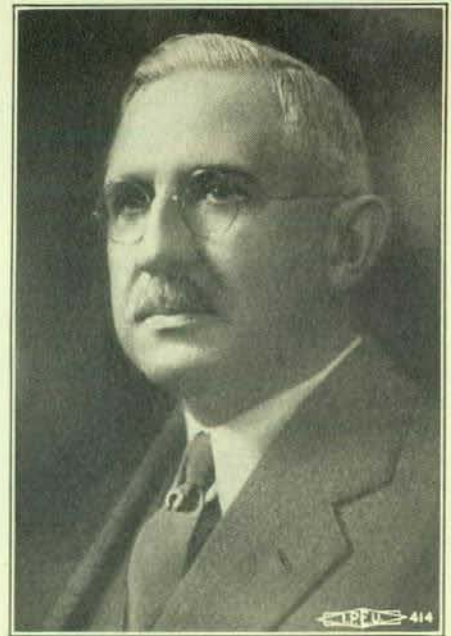
We find in the records that Henry Miller was elected chairman of the convention; the name selected for the organization was the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. (It was not until 1899 when Canadian locals were organized that it became International.) Expenses were paid by the St. Louis local.

With a revenue of 10 cents per member the national treasury assumed the responsibility of paying a death benefit not only for members but for their wives also which led to an increasing indebtedness from year to year. Grand President Miller, undismayed, packed up his tools again and set out on another organizing tour. In 1892 he reported that 45 locals had been established throughout the country with 1,600 members; continuing his work the following year he increased the number of locals to 65. Unparalleled hard times then as now had taken their toll of union memberships.

This industrial depression, coupled with internal strife in the union, hit the Brotherhood so hard that in 1895 29 of these locals had been wiped out and the convention meeting at Washington had only 11 delegates representing eight local unions, and a treasury with net indebtedness of \$1,016. But those meeting at the convention determined to go on.

It was not till 1903 that a full-time salary was voted to International President Frank McNulty, who succeeded Miller, and who was thus enabled to devote full time to the affairs of the Brotherhood, particularly to persuade local unions not to strike on every possible pretext. Harmony, and a great increase in membership immediately showed itself. In the year 1903 the membership increased by 9,922 new members to a total of 12,807. In 1905 there were 24,000.

There were stormy days from 1908 to 1914, but since then



G. M. BUGNIAZET,
Secretary of the International Brotherhood
of Electrical Workers.



One of the large post-graduate groups of electrical workers studying the newest devices in electrical science under the auspices of the union.

the Brotherhood has proceeded in an orderly way, enrolling in its ranks workers from every branch of the electrical trade. It has fostered the growth of an organization of telephone operators, which later was accorded full self-government. During the war railroad electricians were brought into the ranks.

Which to single out as the most expansive decade of the union's life is not easy. Different, each decade is important. The first 10 years meant the slow fulfillment of an idea and an ideal. There was little encouragement, little money to aid leaders, and universal indifference, or a hatred of organized labor. The second decade saw gains, but saw, too, absorption of energy in fighting hostile attacks. The third decade saw bitter internal dissension and the great and destructive World War.

The fourth decade has been the most constructive, the one productive of the largest membership, and most gains in power and influence. The union has really grown up. It has become a constructive institution capable of giving and receiving blows, but capable, most of all, of making a lasting contribution to the industry.

All of the welfare plans of the union have matured in the fourth decade—the Electrical Workers Benefit Association, the pension set-up, the related insurance activities centering in local group insurance boards, and the Union Cooperative Insurance Association. The system of industrial relations centering in the National Council of Industrial Relations also matured in the fourth period.

New management policies, of significance and importance, have come to fruition only during the last two years. The conception of the union as not only a social and welfare organization, but as a business institution, with definite obligations and practices, has found expression in a modern management policy. Business managers have been made a part of the machinery of the union. Responsibility is fixed. Com-

petency is prized. The structure of the local units, as well as the international unit, has been given greater flexibility.

The fourth decade has also seen the great growth in the research and educational activities of the union. A national research department was founded in 1925. Local research has been stimulated—making the union unique in the United States in this field. Educational classes have been formed by scores of local unions. The union recognizes that competency is the door to success in modern industry.

The union has the energy, gameness and vitality of a young organization. It does not seek war foolishly, but knows how to fight if fight it must.

It is not afraid of change and innovation, and does not believe that tradition is something that must be worshipped, or that precedent is the only guide in dilemmas. It sees a great future for the electrical industry. It believes the coming electrical age will not quickly wane. It expects to take a permanent, lasting, intelligent part in that industry. It has become, and is, industry-conscious.

* * *

Scope. The electrical industry attracts young men, and retains men because it is a pioneering industry. It is constantly opening new frontiers. Innovations and electrical devices make the trade everlastingly interesting and at the same time command allegiance of men with imagination and real talent. It is an industry demanding a high degree of skill and intelligence and one that has produced a resourceful labor union.

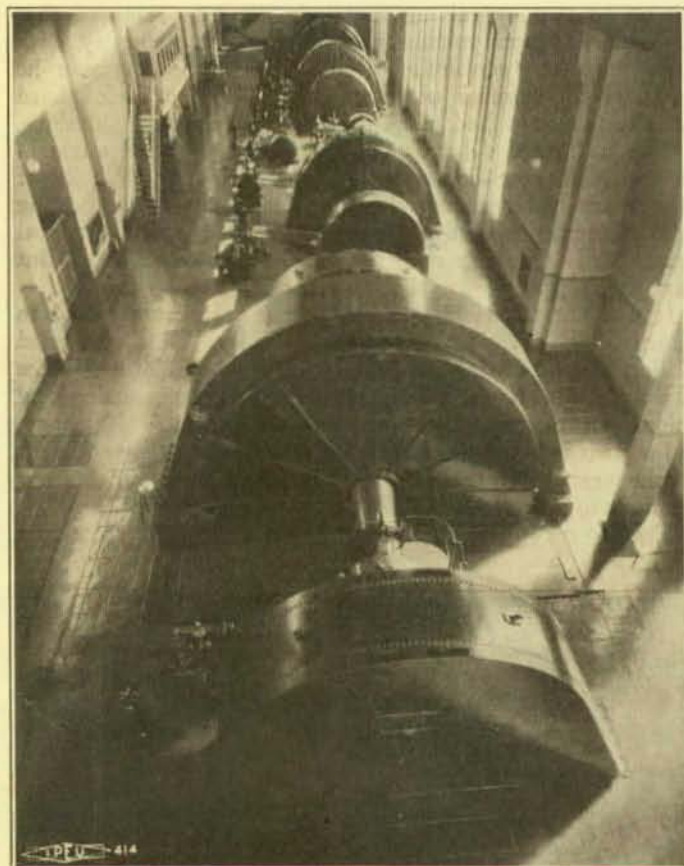
The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been organized almost during the life of the industry. The incandescent light became available for commercial uses only a few years before the birth of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In scope the union is international. It has strong, loyal organizations in Canada and in the Panama Canal. It is a union hospitable to all the various types of work in this various and diverse industry. It includes linemen, electrical inspectors, cable splicers, load dispatchers, switchboard operators, motor and generator attendants, wiremen, fixturers, crane men, electric bridge operators, battery men, fire and burglar alarm installers, radio engineers and broadcast technicians, sound and television operators, radiotronics, telephone workers, railroad and Pullman electrical workers, meter men, all branches of electric manufacturing, and numerous other skilled craftsmen. There is room in the organization for every type of worker connected with the wideflung electrical industry.

* * *

Can You See Beneath the Surface? Occasionally men, who are considering joining this organization, ask to be convinced that they should join a labor union. Nearly always, it is found, they are victims of the individualistic psychology so prevalent in America. They are victims of rugged individualism that grows so rapidly into ragged individualism. It is found also that quite unconsciously they are being influenced by a mass of misstatements that are everywhere thrown out by union foes through the numerous publicity agencies at their command. These misstatements are numerous. They run like this: "Organized labor is lawless and destructive."

* * * Organized labor profiteers. * * * Organized workmen soldier on the job. * * * Organized labor is corrupt.

* * * The company union is an adequate substitute for the real labor union and does not cost much money." All of these allegations can be categorically denied and support for the rebuttal can be presented from a hundred disinterested sources—from statesmen, economists, engineers and social-minded clergy. A person considering the benefits of trade unionism should first examine his own thinking to see if he has unconsciously fallen the victim of



These are the mobile engines of the electric plant. A great battery of generators in a municipally-owned power house.

the lying and misstatements spread by individualistic persons seeking the overthrow of the labor movement.

* * *

Getting a True Picture. A labor union has two sides—the business, and the social and civic side. It is a business organization seeking through group action to protect the economic interests of its members. These members are primarily producers and they are also consumers. Protection of them as producers echoes very quickly into the consumption field, thus when a trade union seeks to raise the wage level of its members it also raises the purchasing power of that group, benefiting society in general. This, by the way, is the philosophy of NIRA.

The business side of unionism has to do chiefly with securing jobs for its members at good pay. If a union did nothing more than this, it would justify its existence, but it also seeks improved working conditions. It works for better safety conditions and seeks to raise the standards of enlightenment of its members through technical education. For instance, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been instrumental in establishing technical classes from one end of the land to the other for its members. It has been instrumental in establishing municipal ordinances raising the standard of construction throughout the land. It acts as a stabilizing force in every industry where it operates, and it achieves better industrial relations. All of these activities mean a higher standard of living for hundreds of thousands of workers. It means the protection of home life, the protection of workers' health. It means a higher standard of enlightenment and intelligence on the part of all these workers, and these are all social gains for the nation.

* * *

Rights and Responsibilities. An electrical worker upon becoming a member of a local union has the same rights and privileges as other members but he has no more rights. He also has the same responsibilities as other members and he must accept these responsibilities if the union is to make progress.

When a local union is organized the laws, rules and regulations governing that local union are formulated, discussed and acted upon by the members of that local union. As time goes on, it is necessary that changes be made in the laws, rules and regulations governing the local union and these changes are acted upon by the members of the local union. Each and every member has a full responsibility and a full opportunity and right to participate wholeheartedly in these changes.

The conduct and progress of a local union depend wholly upon the co-operation and assistance given the officers of the local union by all of the members of the local union. And we say honestly and frankly to any electrical worker desiring to, and becoming a member of our organization, that the International Officers will see to it that their rights as provided under the International Constitution and the by-laws and working rules of local unions are fully protected.



Linemen are the subject of more verse than any other class of workers. It is because their work is so hazardous, because they must step in during the blizzards, hurricanes and other disasters, keeping the channels free for electric current. They are the public service side of public service.

Faults of Unions. Unions are human institutions. They have faults. We would be foolish to pretend they didn't. Faults of unions are faults of most human institutions. Practice does not always coincide with theoretical idealism. Unions are trying to do a collectivistic job in an individualistic society. This is not easy because the forces of individualism grind against this collective effort constantly, making it fall short of its goal. Idealists have their place in the labor movement just as they have their place in every human institution, and can make a great contribution if this idealism is coupled with compassion, patience and intelligence. Men who believe in collectivism in theory and shrink from belonging to a labor union are men who are usually weak and individualistic by nature. They haven't the courage to fight for their ideals.

* * *

Research Helps to Fight Battles. The Research Department is the fact-finding division of the I. B. E. W. It stands ready on all occasions to assist the International Officers and every local union, however small. It keeps in its offices a record of the current wage scales paid in different cities throughout the country and furnishes these, along with data on hours and working conditions, or other facilitating information to locals engaged in wage negotiations with employers. Marshalling facts and figures to prove each point, it helps the locals in writing their briefs and defending their side of the case.

The Research Department occupies practically one floor of the I. B. E. W. building. Among other things, it maintains a set of research files, which contain clippings, reports, public speeches, news releases, special studies, statistical data and innumerable other types of material on current questions

of interest to labor. Expanding the contents continually and keeping it up to date, the department has one of the most complete and valuable sets of labor files in existence.

The Research Department also keeps handy for ready reference the more important volumes of the United States Census and various statistical publications from the Department of Commerce and the Labor Department. It has a good, working library consisting chiefly of economic, public utility and labor books. Because of its strategic location in the nation's capital, the Research Department is able to call upon the more extensive Library of Congress, various other public and private libraries around Washington or the many branches of the federal government, for information which it cannot obtain within its own offices. From all this wealth of sources, the Department is able to keep tab on the operations of the power companies, the telephone monopoly, large engineering and construction firms and small contractors.

One of the most interesting functions of the Research Department recently has been its participation in the activities of the International Office in connection with the NRA. Being essentially an information-gathering body, the Research Department has been called upon by the Brotherhood to search out facts for presentation at the public hearings on industrial codes for the various industries in which I. B. E. W. members are employed. Such data as the value of the industry, the number of men engaged in it in good years and at present, their wages and hours of work go into the numerous and extensive briefs which the Brotherhood presents at these code hearings. In addition, the Research Department secures, daily, from the NRA copies of all the releases and codes published by that organization and keeps a complete set of these publications on file.

Two years ago the Research Department inaugurated a system of obtaining annual reports from the local unions on the total amount of electrical work and the kinds of

work performed during the year. Today, although the system is still new and still in the formative process of development, it has already more than proved its worth. Through it, the International Office has been able to demonstrate, in times when proof was necessary, the exact extent of the inroads made by the present depression upon the employment of its members.

Local unions also have found that the possession of the records of their work has amply repaid them for the inconvenience which they experience as individuals in filling out the weekly reports which are so vital to the proper functioning of the system.

* * *

Benefits Outweigh Costs. Considering both current advantages and long-run financial returns, the cost of maintaining membership in the I. B. E. W. is very small. The minimum initiation fees are \$5 for charter members and for non-charter members \$12, under certain existing conditions. Minimum regular dues are \$3 per month, \$2 of which goes to the International Office as a per capita tax, the rest remaining in the treasury of the local union.

What, specifically, are the advantages of membership in the I. B. E. W.?

In the first place it is a bona fide labor union and regardless of where the craftsman works, his membership in his trade organization remains continuous, becoming more and more valuable to him every year. It strives constantly to improve the industry and its standards. It is known for carrying out its promises and agreements. It has succeeded in reducing working time of its members from the 12-hour day and seven-day week to an eight-hour day with a five to six-day week. It has raised the wage rate from 20c per hour, with no pay for overtime, to a rate of from 75c to \$1.65 per hour with time and one-half and double time for overtime, and frequently with vacations with pay, in addition. Membership in such labor organization is the best kind of insurance for the protection of the worker's industrial and economic condition.

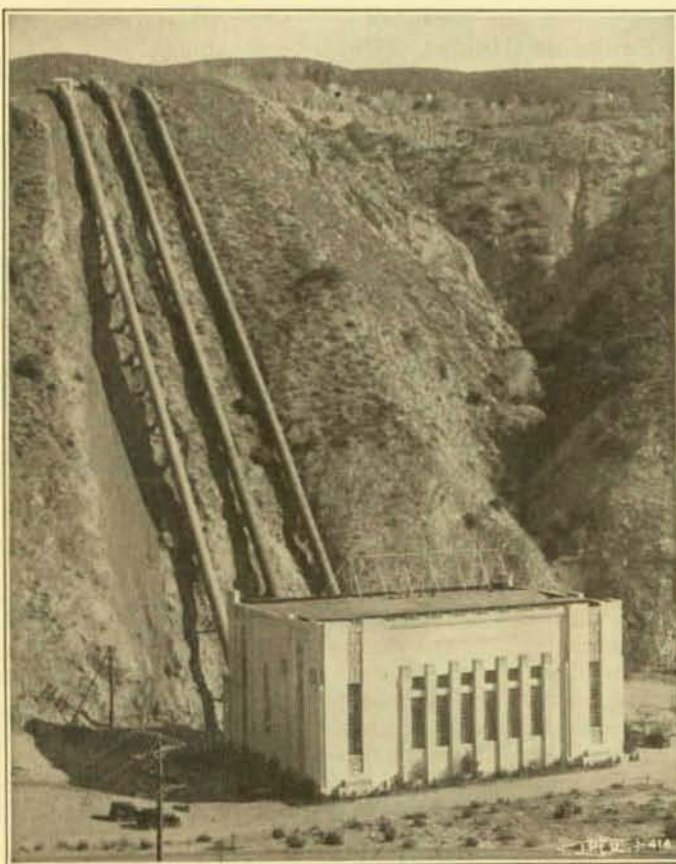
The member receives life insurance in accordance with the length of his continuous standing in the organization, as follows:

One year or more.....	\$300.00
Two years or more.....	475.00
Three years or more.....	650.00
Four years or more.....	825.00
Five years or more.....	1,000.00

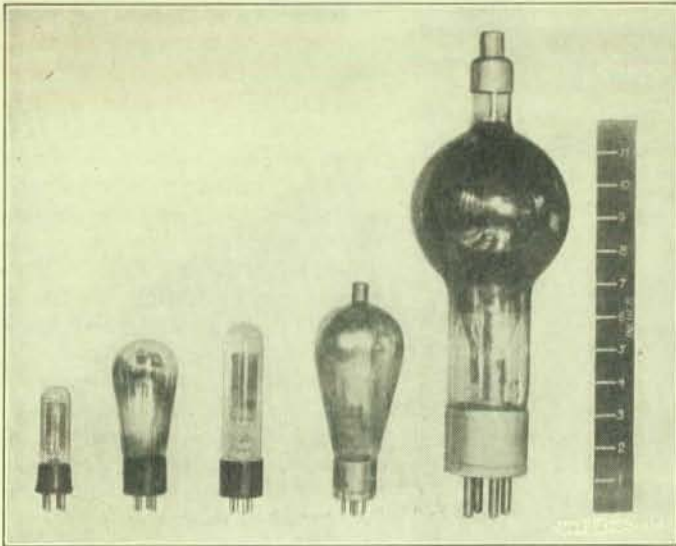
This insurance is provided by the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association, incorporated in 1922 under the laws of the District of Columbia and fully supervised by the Insurance Department of the District of Columbia. To date (December 1, 1933) the Association has paid to the heirs of deceased I. B. E. W. members the sum of \$3,196,461.10. The Mortuary Fund of the Benefit Association is now over the \$4,000,000 mark. This accomplishment speaks for itself.

A pension of \$40 per month is given to all retiring members who have reached the age of 65 years and have 20 years' continuous standing in the organization. In addition, the \$2 monthly per capita fee to the International Office, which includes the cost of carrying insurance in the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association, is thereafter maintained free of charge, so that the retiring member has no further payments to make.

Consider now the cost of just the last two benefits—namely, the \$1,000 life insurance and the \$40 a month pension—if bought from an insurance company by an individual member:



Water power has stressed anew the mobile character of electrical power. This is a typical station in the West.



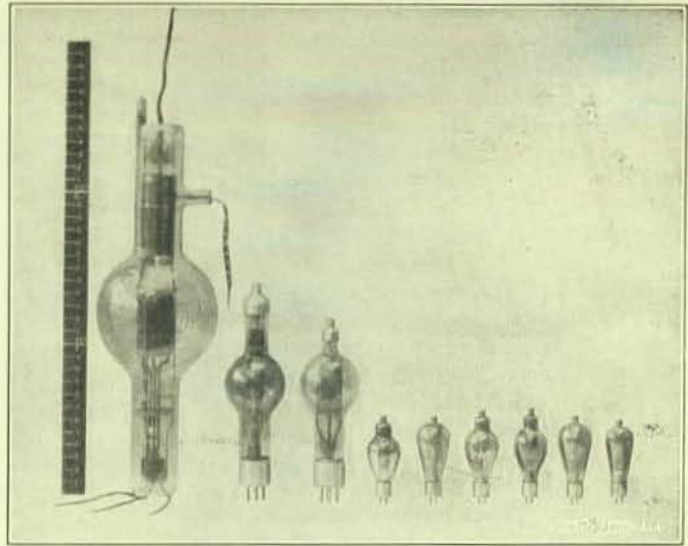
Vacuum tubes and photo-electric cells are said to contain a whole new future for electricity. They are the doors to all the new developments in electrical science.

Age at Entering	Cost for Both Benefits
21.....	\$2.18 per month
25.....	2.69 " "
30.....	3.37 " "
35.....	4.45 " "

The value of continuous membership in a sound well-managed organization like the I. B. E. W. is at once apparent. There are several reasons why the union is able to effect such a substantial saving to the individual member in extending the insurance and the pension benefits. It is a co-operative and a non-profit undertaking. There are no stockholders' or policy-holders' dividends to be paid; there are no large salaries for executives to be met. The benefits are administered by officers of the Brotherhood, and no part of their salaries is taken out of the benefit fund.

Ever since the Brotherhood was organized in 1891, it has had some form of benefit for its members. To date the Brotherhood has never defaulted on any of its payments. It is a stable organization, interested solely in promoting the welfare of its members, in improving their working conditions and in raising the standards of the electrical industry. It has weathered many storms during its existence and it is strong enough to weather many more to come. Considering the benefits of the \$1,000 life insurance and the \$40 monthly pension, along with all the other advantages of trade union membership, the annual cost of \$36 or more for dues is very meager indeed in comparison to the gains secured.

Legislative Service. A private citizen, no matter how much interested he is in government, and no matter how much he realizes that government affects his daily life and his bread and butter, can influence that government but little. As American life is organized, private citizens must work through economic groups in order to make the full force of their citizenship felt. A worker who does not belong to a labor union is almost dis-enfranchised. In a labor union he has a chance to see the aims of collective workers expressed and forwarded. In keeping with other large labor unions the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has a legislative service. It keeps in close touch with bills in Congress that affect the life of workers and is in daily contact with government departments, seeking to present the workers' case before the experts which the government employs. This service has grown immeasurably under the National Industrial Recovery Act.



The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has protected all electrical workers irrespective of organization in the electrical manufacturing industry, the radio broadcast industry, the railroad industry, the public utility, telephone and electrical construction industries. These basic industries however do not indicate the full scope of the activities of this particular union. The Brotherhood has appeared in some manner in 10 per cent of the 700 codes presented.

* * *

Education. In every large center of the United States and in many of the smaller cities, special classes are carried on for electrical workers. These classes are organized under the auspices of the union, the board of education and the employers' associations. In some instances the union organizes the classes independently.

In New York City the union has a separate educational building with approximately \$30,000 worth of laboratory equipment, all owned by the local union. In Chicago every apprentice of the local union goes to school part-time and the educational processes are widely known as being of the first rank. Philadelphia, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and other centers have remarkable educational movements. These regular classes for learners are only part of the educational service.

The electrical industry is such a changing industry, so given to innovation and electrical science is so constantly creating new inventions that it becomes necessary for journeymen to keep abreast of the times through the educational activities of unions. Some cities have post-graduate clubs where engineers of first rank present technical information of the greatest importance to the members. It is expected when times grow better the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will establish a technical education department at its International Office in Washington, the sole function of which will be to carry on this widespread technical activity.

* * *

The Union Magazine. There is no labor publication in the United States except perhaps "Labor", the national weekly, operated by the railroad unions, that compares in circulation with the great business weeklies, but the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL, official organ of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has won a foremost place for itself in the journalism of the United States and perhaps of the world. It is published in a modern format, beautifully illustrated in keeping with the highest canons of good journalism, 12 times the year. The publication goes to every

member. It also circulates among colleges, universities and public libraries, and its influence is adjudged entirely out of proportion to its circulation. Many members pass on their individual copies to other workers so that its reading public may fairly be considered as reaching the total of half a million readers every month. It circulates in foreign countries and it is quoted as an authority on labor economics and labor strategy. Many members have told the International Office that the JOURNAL has enabled them to keep abreast of events, to orient themselves in new developments, and to enable them to keep up on the news, inventions and innovations of the labor field. The JOURNAL interprets national happenings from the point of view of the worker in the shop. It protects his interests. It is an antidote to the propaganda and special privilege of big business, and has aided union forces throughout the country.

* * *

Co-operative Relations. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is generally known as a progressive and modern labor union. That this is so can not be denied. This union has also enjoyed remarkable co-operative relations with employers in its field. That this is so is significant. It means that industrial relations have advanced on the basis of research data, scientific knowledge and intelligence. Few strikes occur. It is a well-known fact that many employers look upon the union as a stabilizing and constructive force in the industry and often turn to it for aid in their own practical problems.

* * *

Certified Service. The union strives to make the union label stand for quality work in much the same way the sterling mark on silver stands for quality. Many unions have arrangements by which they guarantee the work done by their members. The business manager who is a trained electrician always acts as an inspector on jobs and keeps a constant lookout for faulty service by negligent or hasty members.

* * *

The Council on Industrial Relations. In 1921 the union and certain groups of employers organized the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry. This council is a supreme court for the industry and a policy-making body. It hears cases in disputes between the local unions and the employers. It seeks to settle these disputes on the basis of reasoning, facts and research data. Unusual success has attended this method of adjudication, and the council has rapidly won the allegiance of both the worker and the employer. During the course of its life and in the promulgation of decisions the council has set up policies that have advanced the interests of the industry.



HEADQUARTERS AND HOME OFFICE OF
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS,
1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

It is owned by the Electrical Workers Benefit Association and is a substantial symbol of the stability of this great organization.

Building a Union. A union cannot be built overnight. It is more aptly compared to a living growth like a tree than an artificial structure like a house. It is true that certain superficial people beholding unions, and cynically appraising them, take the position that it is an easy matter to build a union. It is such folks as these that expect, by writing a series of resolutions, or issuing a few manifestos, or passing out a pamphlet or two, that they can create a great workingman's organization. No union has ever been created this way. It is the work of many men over a long period of years. Moreover, it must not be believed that the union is the accomplishment of a few local or International officers. It is the creation of the full membership. Many a man, who has not won fame for his service to the union, has built by self-sacrifice some permanent part of the structure. No doubt it is these durable and organic qualities in the union which attract so many different sorts of men and win their permanent allegiance. Here, they say, is something that has an ongoing life beyond that of the individual. Here is something that will endure as a social instrument after the individual's going.

This conception of the union has its practical side. It should warn prospective members away from the glowing representations of a few well-intentioned but misguided people who say, "Come with me and we will build a union overnight." It simply cannot be done. Every thoughtful craftsman in the electrical industry should unite with the durable, organic group, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

* * *

By Way of Conclusion. Not long ago a United States Senator said: "If I were a labor man, I would be on the front lines of the union, fighting for that principle to the last drop of blood I possess." We find this statesman has caught the spirit of the true union man. It is a fighting spirit directed toward securing a better life for every worker and his family, but it is more than that, it is a social spirit directed toward the improvement of industry and the improvement of one's country. It is inconceivable that any intelligent worker would wish to stand outside of an organization that has been a constructive and stabilizing force in his industry.

* * *

[Communicate with local branch
of International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers or with the main
office, 1200 15th St. N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.]



Union Member Develops New Formula

By FRANK FARRAND, L. U. No. 77, Seattle

One result of the depression is stimulation of stronger co-operative relations. The municipal electric light plant at Seattle has not stinted on research and has been bold in experimentation. One of its engineers has developed a new formula which has much to offer. It has the recommendation of Local Union No. 77 in that city. We take pleasure in presenting details.

If the superintendent of a public service electric company has learned that his high voltage series street lighting circuits kill or injure at least one person every year, and there has been no practical way developed to eliminate these dangerous circuits—what should be done about it? There are hundreds of executives in America asking this question today.

Frank S. Jones, an electrical engineer

Seattle employee presents low voltage street lighting current, which is said to offer new savings of life. Will be marketed on a co-operative basis.

for City Light, made a study of the low voltage circuits on the market and estimated the cost of installation in Seattle. The expense of a "cut over" and upkeep proved each to be too expensive. There was but one thing to do—invent a system that was cheap to install and maintain.

This low voltage system has now been completed in Seattle for nearly two years and it is highly satisfactory. The

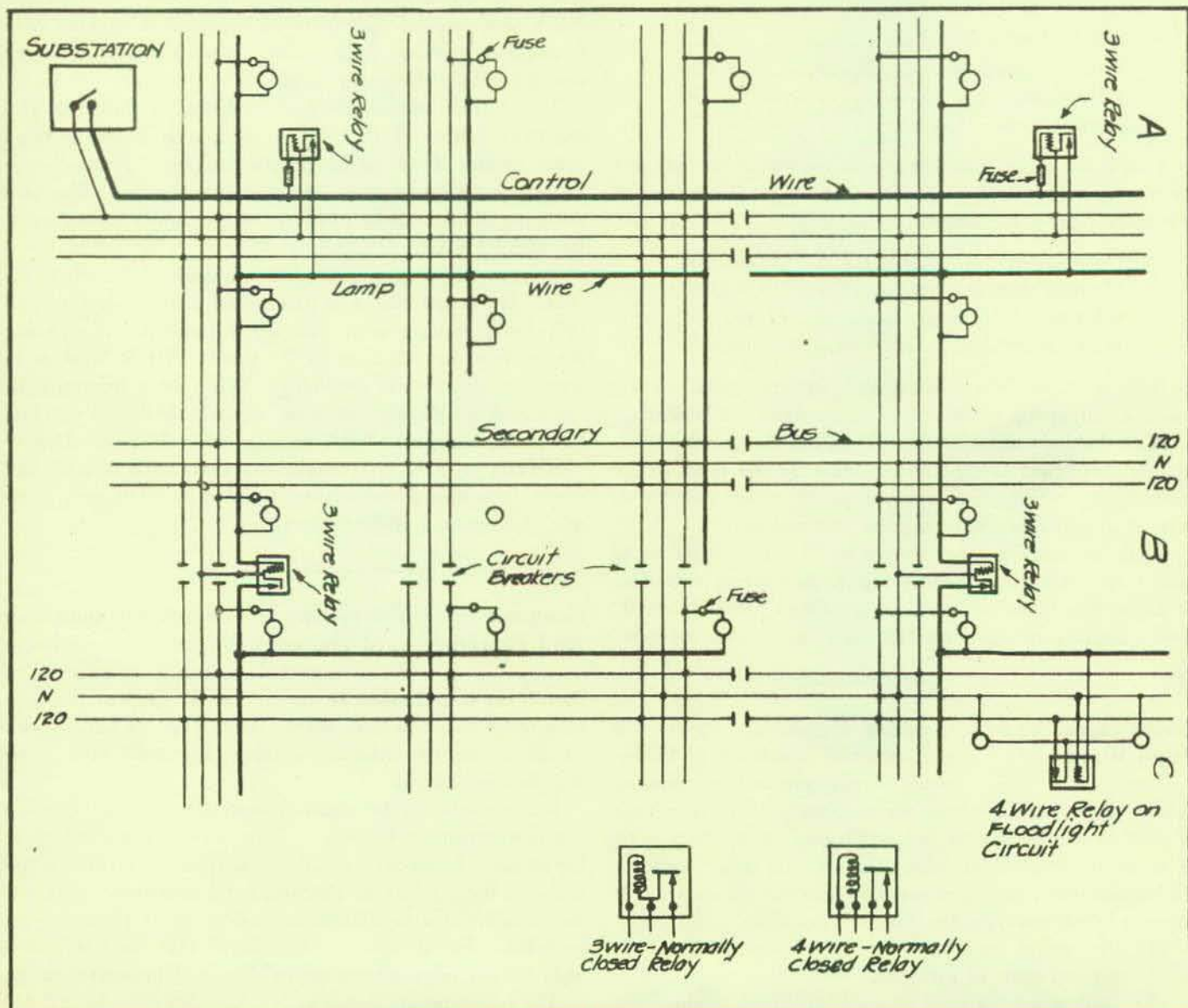
cost to install was about 50 per cent of the estimated cost of any other circuit. Mr. Jones decided that any relays to be used in controlling street lights should be closed by gravity and held open by the control circuit.

An ingenious method is used in cascading relays on the lamp circuits. Referring to the diagram, it will be noticed that relay "C" is controlled by relay "B" and that relay "B" is controlled by relay "A."

Gravity Aids

Cascading in this manner can be carried on indefinitely. However, it is found practical to control a group of not more than six "lamp" relays by a "control" wire. The lamps that are controlled by "A" carry enough current in the day time to keep relay "B" open.

(Continued on page 43)



TYPICAL MULTIPLE STREET LIGHT CIRCUIT CONNECTIONS AS DEVELOPED BY CITY OF SEATTLE LIGHT DEPARTMENT

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXIII. Washington, D. C., January, 1934 No. 1

Happy New Year Dear, dear me, the great corporations suffered in 1933! What with the profiteering of labor unions, and the awful straight-jacketing of business by NRA, big business just couldn't make a cent. Yeah! The December record of dividend dispositions as reported by financial authorities was:

Dividend actions.....	833
Regular payments.....	626
Reductions	36
Renewals and increases.....	71

That is not a bad record in the fourth depression year, not by a long shot. And now, dear tolerant reader, glance at the other side of the ledger.

Unemployed men	10,000,000
Malnourished children.....	10,000,000
Substandard housing.....	65 per cent
Wage reductions.....	wholesale

How do these facts look against the propaganda of big business purporting to show that corporations are broke?

What light do these facts throw on the tax question?

And, dear good-natured reader, what do you think of the profit system which grinds away pleasantly, while men starve, women despair, and children grow wan and sour?

Well, we suppose labor should be placid in the face of such facts. The profit system, say its profiteering defenders, is divine like feudalism, or slavery. Don't meddle with it! Don't improve it. Let 'em who hain't got bread, eat cake!

Short Hours and High Wages A notable engineering report—the most important to industry of 1933—strongly backs certain contentions of labor. It was made under the auspices of the New York chapter of the Society of Industrial Engineers. Now note, it is the result of seven years of study, and covers data for 12,000,000,000 man hours reaching into every industry. It vigorously falls on the side of what is practical.

- (1) Production for 1929 was at no abnormal rate. It can and must be exceeded.
- (2) High wages go hand in hand with high productivity. The reverse is also true.

(3) "In 1931, 35 hours per week produced as much product as 51 hours produced in 1923." The 30-hour week is supported.

(4) Small plants have the highest effectiveness of performance.

This is just more conclusive evidence that labor's contentions for high wages, and short hours are in line with reality and feasibility.

It is to be regretted that these contentions, often ably urged before NRA, have met with so little favor. The practice of setting hours and wages by the census method—that is, finding out what is prevalent and writing it into codes—is not statesmanship, but childish politics. It is dangerous also, because a sick economic system will not stand the manipulations of babes in behalf of profiteering fools.

More Evidence According to press reports, Cary N. Weisinger, Jr., a deputy administrator of NRA, has been fired by Hugh Johnson. Weisinger was in charge of banking codes. He announced that the NRA administrator had approved the suicidal banking code formulated by New York banks. Johnson asserts he never saw the code. Weisinger is out.

This is just another piece of evidence, as this JOURNAL repeatedly contended, that deputy administrators are "selling" NRA short. They are universally making "mistakes" that universally favor business and not government. They are deviating, inadvertently they say, into channels undercutting the Recovery Act.

Johnson has no one to blame but himself, as he selects his staff. He is pictured as a hard-boiled army man, calloused by years of battling in the law and in business, but we think the truth is, he is a babe in the woods. He is blind as to what his subordinates are doing. When he is informed, he sentimentally defends "my boys" against the "dead cats" of bumptious criticism. NRA needs a house-cleaning. Deputy administrators need to be cleared out from cellar to attic, and the business men administrators replaced by intelligent, patriotic, disinterested civil servants.

Congress And Fascism The opening of Congress has more than usual significance this year. In addition to the accustomed necessary amendment of federal laws, its convention means that a representative parliamentary body has survived a crucial year. Fascism, with its destruction of parliamentarianism, has made little headway in this republic.

But it must not be supposed that there is not always a constant threat of Fascism. There is—in a nation where big business, in one form or other, has ruled since 1870. Capitalism is the real sire of Fascism, not nationalism. And one would be blind if he did not see indications of Fascism—yes in NRA. For it must be remembered that the state's attitude toward labor determines its degree of business tyranny.

The following are trends in NRA, which must be arrested or they will develop into Fascism:

1. Refusal of the Recovery Administration to give labor representation on code authorities.
2. Refusal of the NRA to allow labor to initiate and present codes.
3. Refusal of NRA to develop consumer representation.
4. Arbitrary determination of codes by NRA.
5. Efforts to destroy real collective bargaining by making the term apply to company unions.
6. Making labor advisers figureheads at hearings.

There is something repugnant in these practices to every fair-minded citizen, and make no mistake about it, they are Fascist in character.

Standing The Gaff Laughable, lovable Heywood Broun comes to Washington, tarries a while, then hastens back to New York. He can't stand the pace, he says, at the capital. Believe you us, it is some pace. Intellectually and physically, Washington is no place for weaklings. The daily grind of forces, the ever-present class conflicts, the careening surge of new plans and ideas, the enforced remaking of structures and machinery—these take all a good man has, and more.

And the trouble is, no let-up appears in sight. The year 1934 gives promise of as much trouble for organization leaders as 1933.

Labor has been put in the position of fighting for every gain, however small, it makes. It has also been put in the position of being the only economic group contending for a socialized NRA. This is its glory, and its cross.

Unemployment Insurance Law The American Association for Social Security has written and is sponsoring "A Social Security Law for Unemployment Insurance". This deserves the attention of all social-minded citizens. The American Association for Social Security has been a principal force in securing old age pension legislation in many states.

The following are notable sections of the Unemployment Insurance Law:

"EMPLOYERS' PREMIUMS. Every employer subject to this act shall pay into the fund the amount of premiums fixed by this act and by the commission as authorized by this act for such employer. For a period of three years after premiums first accrue and become payable the premiums payable by every employer into the fund shall be amounts equal to two per cent of his payrolls. Thereafter the premiums to be paid by each employer shall be determined by the classifications, rules and rates made by the commission; provided that the premiums for an employer after the expiration of the three-year period shall in no case amount to less than 1 per cent or more than 4 per cent of such employer's payrolls. * * *

"Benefits shall be payable on account of each calendar week of total unemployment after the specified waiting period at the rate of 40 per cent of the employee's full-time weekly wages, but not to exceed a maximum of \$10 per week. An employee who has a dependent spouse shall receive an additional benefit amounting to 10 per cent of his full-time weekly wages, but not to exceed \$2.50 per

week. An employee who has one dependent child under 18 years of age shall receive an additional benefit of 5 per cent of his full-time weekly wages, but not to exceed \$1.25 per week; or if he has two or more dependent children under 18 years of age he shall receive an additional benefit of 10 per cent of such wages, but not to exceed \$2.50 per week. * * *

"There is hereby created an Unemployment Insurance Fund to be administered by the State of..... without liability on the part of the state beyond the amounts paid into and earned by the fund. This fund shall consist of all premiums and money paid into and received by the fund as provided by this act; of property and securities acquired by and through the use of moneys belonging to the fund; and of interest and other income earned by the fund. The fund shall be used to pay benefits as provided by this act, the entire cost of administration, the cost of public employment offices and all other expenditures necessary for the proper execution of the provisions of this act."

Now more than at any other time labor and other social agencies must work for unemployment insurance.

Keynes On Roosevelt John Maynard Keynes, British economist, who has won international fame for his ability to predict, has paid this tribute to President Roosevelt:

"You remain for me the ruler whose general outlook and attitude to the tasks of government are the most sympathetic in the world. You are the only one who sees the necessity of a profound change of methods and is attempting it without intolerance, tyranny or destruction. You are feeling your way by trial and error, and are felt to be, as you should be, entirely uncommitted in your own person to the details of a particular technique.

"In my country, as in your own, your position remains singularly untouched by criticism of this or the other detail. Our hope and our faith are based on broader considerations."

If this represents world opinion, it means a new prestige for United States.

Teagлизм From the vantage point of his position as an official of NRA, Walter Teagle, Standard Oil magnate, issues a statement in behalf of company unions. This may be looked upon as a big piece of artillery in the fight of the conservative business interests to legalize the company union idea and method of organization. One of the obvious things about Teagлизм is its willingness to handle facts carelessly. He says that the one outstanding fact about the company union is that it is voluntary. Of course as soon as workers voluntarily associate themselves with a union they clash with management and ownership. This has been the history of unionism throughout all time, and to pretend that the company union is a voluntary organization is merely paying a compliment to real unionism. Company unions, it appears, are only good in so far as they resemble real unions. Moreover Teagлизм would have the country believe that company unions get rid of jurisdictional disputes. They do but they also get rid of all other kinds of disputes. They are effective by playing dead.



WOMAN'S WORK



AMERICAN STANDARD OF LIVING DENIED DESCENDANTS OF PIONEERS

BY THE WORKER'S WIFE

THE so-called American standard of living is enjoyed by only a small proportion of Americans. While inventors, engineers and merchandising men are constantly improving our civilized gadgets, giving them so much sales appeal that they are almost irresistible, millions of families are yet living in the style of 100 years ago without so much as an automatic orange squeezer to lighten the housewife's task.

To go from an industrial exposition such as the Century of Progress at Chicago to a backwoods section of the South offers a contrast almost unbelievable. The household conveniences at the Fair, so shiny, so colorful, so alluring, are not regarded as luxuries for the few—they are mass-production merchandise, and must be sold in quantity or factories cannot run.

Yet you can drive to backwoods sections not 100 miles from Washington, D. C., and find yourself stepping into a circle where modern invention has scarcely penetrated. For that matter, not only in the backwoods, not only in the South, do these strongholds of poverty persist—there are slum areas in every city where the most elementary conveniences are unknown.

The Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia, celebrated in song and romance, are spectacular in beauty. In the deep valleys between the towering hills are tiny farm houses, unpainted, dilapidated, picturesque to the tourist. Here live the "hill billies." They are pure American stock. Their forefathers, daring pioneers, wrested the land from savages. But their descendants cannot achieve "the American standard of living."

Electric refrigerators? They don't even have ice. Washing machines? It's a lucky woman who has a stout tub in the back yard. Tiled bathrooms—colored plumbing fixtures? There isn't even running water in the house. Electricity may run by the door, but there's a kerosene lamp in the window. Instead of a bright new car, there's a mule or an old horse in the stable. Well, you say, they have snug little cabins. The cabins are little, but not snug. Construction standards are of the poorest. Single construction, without plaster, the wind and rain coming in through the cracks. Rough pine flooring (or none). A total absence of paint, inside or out. Window curtains, rugs, upholstered furniture are unknown.

Health Not Protected

You may say, in spite of the hardships of living, the people will be healthy, but if you think this you are mistaken. They are gaunt, sallowfaced, prone to tuberculosis and digestive ailments. Their diet is poor. Their teeth decay easily. They cannot afford preventive dentistry. When a tooth decays, it has to be pulled. You will see women of 30 without a tooth left. Hard work, poor diet, excessive child bearing age the women fast. Cosmetics, permanent waves, finger-nail enamel, cold creams, beauty treatments, are just as unknown to them as pretty clothes are. They are glad to have a pair of shoes to wear to church on Sunday. The clothes they wear at home sometimes are made out of gunny bags—just a pair of burlap bags, one for the skirt and one for the blouse, and that's a dress.

There is a market for thousands and thousands of dollars worth of merchandise in every one of these homes, if the money were there to buy it. New houses—of strong, modern construction, well painted and finished. Wall paper, rugs, comfortable furniture, blankets, linens, pictures, radios. Plumbing fixtures, and pipe; electrical fixtures and wiring, heating systems, shiny aluminum pans to hang between the gleaming sink and the gleaming kitchen range. Automobiles could find a market here, if there were money to pay for them. Clothing, from the skin outward, for man, woman and child. Cosmetics, hairdressing, beauty treatments. Medical and dental care. Books, papers, magazines. Children's toys. Food products. Electrical household conveniences. Dozens of articles, too numerous to mention but which are generally thought of as part of the American standard of living. What a market! All that is needed is money.

These people do not stick to farming if they can make money elsewhere. They will hire out if possible. Girls working in the overall factory used to make \$1 for a 10-hour day. The NRA about tripled their hourly wages. Still they will not be able to buy many luxuries. Some of the men have enlisted in the Civilian Conservation Corps. Thirty dollars a month and board looks big to them. A few are employed as skilled workers by the camps. Stone masons, building dry stone walls along the magnificent new Skyline Trail, are happy to be receiving 40 cents an hour. This is big pay. The proceeds from farming

are so low that many of the farmers turn their grain into a poor grade of moonshine whiskey.

Public works seem to be one of the best ways of helping these people, bringing with them a generally higher scale of wages than the country pays, and more employment opportunities. Also, the natives are brought in contact with people who have a better standard of education and of living. They learn by example. Isolated from civilization in their deep mountain valleys, they are pitifully ignorant.

A small boy brags about how he defied his teacher. He "graduated" from school at the fourth grade. "That teacher don't catch me no more." His attitude is shared by his father, who is a moonshiner. He hides from "the law" just as his son hides from the teacher.

The American standard of living, with its good clothing, comfortable housing, medical attention, and innumerable mechanical gadgets that make life more pleasant, is a product of the cities. City stores awakened the hunger for "nice things" while city wages provided the opportunity for satisfying that hunger. But that opportunity scarcely penetrated below the upper crust of wealth. The successful business man, the successful professional man, could enjoy the conveniences. The trained office worker, the skilled mechanic, could have some of them. Almost every girl could wear silk stockings. Almost every dwelling had a modern bath room.

Developments of the past few years have indicated that the market was not broad enough. Mass production industries need those people out in the mountain valleys for customers. How is it possible to raise their standard of living, to educate them, to create the desire for factory products?

Few of us are misers. We buy what we can afford. The fact that people do not buy indicates that they cannot. Government surveys of income show how large a proportion of our people are on a bare subsistence level.

Markets Depend On Incomes

To build a market you must build incomes. Industrialists of our nation did not consider this. They went where the incomes were, never considering the more difficult possibilities. Now even the most autocratic realize that wealth must be spread more widely. That is what the NRA program intends to do. But unfortunately some of them want the other fellow to pay the cost.

Women's Auxiliary

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 83,
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

Editor:

On December 20, the women's auxiliary gave a Christmas party for the members of Local No. 83 and their families.

The evening's activities began with the program, Mr. J. F. McDonald acting as master of ceremonies.

The first number on the program was a Hawaiian guitar trio, playing two beautiful selections. The head of the trio was one of the members, Mr. Rodgers.

The second number was a girls' trio, called "Our Three Little Girls in Blue," by Vivian Blessing, Alene Mathis and Irene Blessing. They were accompanied by Jack Finn and Nelson Poe. Mr. Finn and Mr. Poe are artists from KMPC, Los Angeles.

The third number was a sister tap dance by two very talented young ladies, Patsy and Peggy Mullane. Their costumes were gorgeous creations of silver cloth with cute little caps and wristlets to match. They were accompanied on the piano by Miss Irene Schadmek.

Miss Margorie Balter was next on our program, reading a lovely Christmas story. The children thoroughly enjoyed hearing Miss Balter read and proved it by being just as quiet as little mice.

As the next number, Miss Ruth Christy sang, "Birthday of a King," accompanied by Miss Irene Schadmek. Miss Christy is a very talented and lovely young singer. She was with Johnny Murray on the Junior Hi Jinks program on KHJ and became very popular due to that fact.

Miss Billie Hammill and Miss Mary Lee were two lovely tap dancers. Miss Hammill's costume was Spanish and Miss Lee's costume was Irish. Mrs. Charles Dearden accompanied on the piano.

Mr. Rodgers with his Hawaiian trio ended the program, playing several lovely selections. During the program several prizes were awarded the lucky numbers, among them being a live turkey, two table lamps, two strings of Christmas lights and a flash light.

Brother Nordine, of Local 83, won the lovely bedspread made by the sewing club of the auxiliary.

Just as the Hawaiian trio were playing Jingle Bells, a loud knock was heard on the door and, to the delight of the kiddies, in came Santa Claus loaded down with toys, candies and fruit. Santa was perfect, and those who didn't know that he was Mr. George Elcott, thought he was jolly old Saint Nick in person.

On behalf of the women's auxiliary, I would like to take this means of thanking Mr. W. Kirby, of the De Soto-Plymouth distributors of Culver City, for furnishing cars for transportation of the performers on our program.

Special thanks and appreciation go to Mrs. Harry Underwood, who gave so unselfishly of her time. Mrs. Underwood had charge of the decorations and purchasing of the fruits and candy.

The stage was beautifully decorated with baskets of red berries and poinsettias. In the center was a lovely Christmas tree.

As chairman of the program committee, I wish to thank those appearing on our program and I want them to know that they were responsible for us having a most enjoyable evening's entertainment.

What better closing scene could we have when Mrs. Myrtle Forington played "Silent

Night" on the piano and the audience sang?

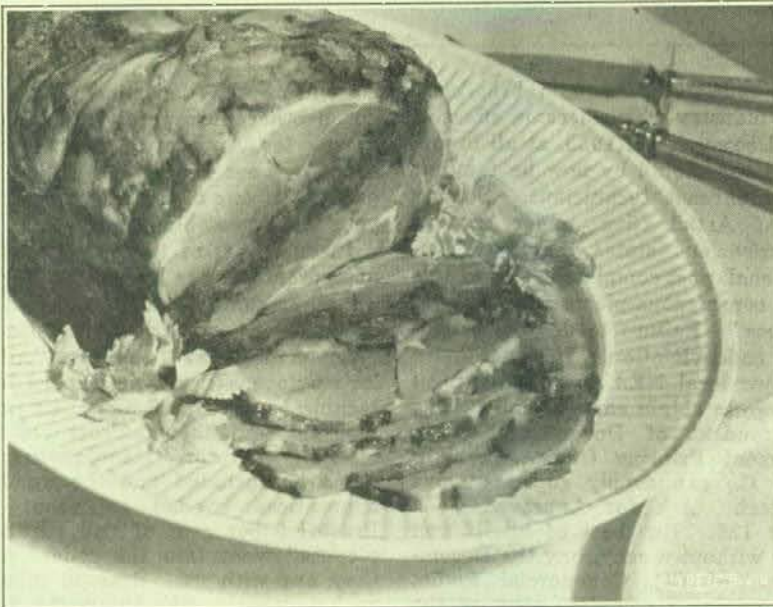
There were 80 children and about 200 adults present. We were sorry that the president of our auxiliary, Mrs. Ralph Bennett, was ill and could not attend. We surely wish you a speedy recovery.

The executive board deserves special

thanks for its help and kindness in giving up its regular meeting night for our Christmas party. We also wish to thank those who donated toys and prizes.

Wishing all the Auxiliaries a prosperous and happy New Year.

MRS. G. C. MATHIS.



Courtesy Bureau of Home Economics.

ROAST STUFFED CURED SHOULDER

Properly prepared, a cured pork shoulder makes an excellent roast, and with raisin stuffing it is as good cold as it is hot. With the shoulder blade bones removed it is easy to slice. Soaking over night will remove the salt and if baked in a slow oven the same as ham the roast will be tender and juicy. Also, it's economical, and of the right size for a family Sunday dinner, with some left over for lunch sandwiches during the week. Here's the recipe as given by Lucy M. Alexander, a meat specialist of the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Have a cured pork shoulder skinned and boned. Wash the shoulder and soak overnight in cold water to cover. On removing the piece from the water, wipe it dry. Lay the shoulder fat side down, pile in some of the hot stuffing, begin to sew the edges of the shoulder together to form a pocket, and gradually work in the rest of the stuffing. The recipe for stuffing given below makes

the right quantity for a 4 to 5 pound picnic shoulder; for a 9 to 10 pound long-cut shoulder, double these quantities. Lay the stuffed shoulder, fat side up, on a rack in an open roasting pan without water. Roast the meat at very moderate heat (325° F.) until it is tender when pierced with a skewer or a fork. A 4 to 5 pound picnic shoulder will require 3½ hours to cook at this oven temperature; a 9 to 10 pound long-cut shoulder will need from 4½ to 5 hours.

Raisin Stuffing

2 tablespoons butter or other fat.
1 tablespoon chopped onion.
1 cup finely cut celery and tops.
2 tablespoons chopped parsley.
2½ cups fine dry bread crumbs.
½ pound seeded chopped raisins.
Grated rind of one-half lemon.
½ teaspoon salt.
Cook the onion, celery, and parsley in the fat for a few minutes. Mix the raisins thoroughly with the bread crumbs, stir in the cooked vegetables, and add the lemon rind and salt.

BROILED FRESH FISH

Those of you whose husbands are fishermen will like to use this recipe.

Have the fish split down the back, wipe clean, and remove any scales and the head and tail if desired. Lay the fish skin side down on a greased shallow pan. If the fish is oily, no fat need be added; otherwise add enough to season

well. Place under the flame in a broiler at moderate heat and cook for 20 to 30 minutes. Slip the broiled fish carefully onto a hot platter, season with salt and pepper, pour on the drippings, garnish with cress or parsley and sliced lemon, and serve at once. If the fish is very large and thick, heat for 15 to 20 minutes in a moderate oven before putting under broiler flame.

Bulletin of the I. B. E. W. Radio Division

« « Prepared and Circulated by New York City Radio Unions for the Entire Industry » »

THE code for the radio broadcasting industry which became effective on December 11, 1933, at all broadcast stations should by now be familiar to all broadcast technicians. Section seven of Article five, under general labor provisions states that "All employers shall post complete copies of this code in conspicuous places accessible to employees." Failure to do this constitutes a code violation. If you inquire from your local NRA they will inform you where to obtain copies locally. The Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., can supply copies at five cents each. Ask for Approved Code Number 129. But best of all, if you still are without a copy, buy the December issue of CQ, Commercial Radio, which contains a complete copy of the text.

With a grand gesture of generosity the employers' code starts out by saying that "No employee shall be permitted to work in excess of 40 hours in any one week." Then follows a list of exceptions so all embracing that by the time we finished with the exceptions it occurred to us that for the sake of clearness and brevity it might have been better to simply say, "all employees except clerical help and page boys shall work 48 hours per week, or more."

Among these exceptions is one which asks technicians, along with others, to join the grand march to national prosperity as \$25 and \$35 a week "executives." That brilliant idea is an example of the sort of rubbish for which N. A. B. and chain executives get paid \$5,000 to \$10,000 per year. It's great stuff, if the technician lets them get away with that and otherwise lets them pull the wool over his eyes. Note the date; July 1, 1933—we'll refer to it again.

Under "Wages" we find a provision of a particularly vicious variety; the one dealing with apprentices. With many hundreds of competent and experienced technicians out of employment the code was approved with this clause designed for the express purpose of preventing a higher wage standard and of lowering the general status of the profession. You, Mr. Technician, are expected to take under your wing and train these trusted novices of the employer and prepare them to hold your job for less money, perhaps. When your increase is due a faithful employee in the shape of an apprentice is available. You can be let out "for the good of the company" or "because of a general reorgan-

ization of the department" or for a dozen other flimsy and trumped-up excuses. Mr. Apprentice steps in and the company goes merrily on rolling up its profits. If one of these nice boys comes your way, treat him kindly!

In one draft of the code the number of apprentices was based on 10 per cent of all technical employees. But an enterprising executive conceived the glorious idea that if the term "All regular employees" were substituted for "all technical employees" and the figure cut to 5 per cent, then janitors, watchmen, elevator operators, stenographers, etc., could be included and the number of apprentices swelled to about twice. Presto! 5 per cent of "all regular employees" went into the code. And so they are with us. Bear in mind that each apprentice who enters the business brings the unemployed one step closer to the breadlines.

The Federal Radio Commission's rules and regulations clearly define all stations, but some "sharing time-low power regional" stations are claiming that they are "part time." There is a distinct difference. The "sharing time—low power regional" is in the \$30 per week class if they employed more than three operators on July 1, 1933. (Here again, note the date.) "Limited time-clear channel" stations also fall in the \$40 class with full time clear channel and high power regionals. Incidentally, the Radio Commission has no such classification as a "low power regional." The Commission classifies stations as "high power regional" and "regional." It is assumed that the code designation of low power regional corresponds with the Commission's "regional."

Under "General Labor Provisions" we find the usual sections providing for employees' rights to organize and bargain collectively and that no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required to join a company union. The "merit clause" which the employers originally wrote into the code, happily was thrown out.

But in Section five of this Article we discover that the technician has been singled out for an especially good piece of luck. Here we really get a break! It says that "working conditions in any broadcasting station or network shall not be changed to frustrate the intent and purpose of this code." That if the technicians worked less hours and received more pay than the code specifies, such hours and pay are to remain as they were before the code was signed. But wait! We pointed out twice that the date used as a reference point was

July 1, 1933, but in this section of the code a different date appears: November 1, 1933. And that's the joker. It sounded great, but it doesn't mean a thing! By November 1, 1933, over a month had elapsed since the code hearing first started. Labor's demands were known throughout the industry. The I. B. E. W. had demanded a 40-hour week for technicians and the N. A. B., among other excuses had claimed that a 40-hour week would wreck the industry. It was soon learned that some stations had signed the President's blanket code and were working technicians only 40 hours per week. Some stations who had not signed the blanket code also were working less than 48. N. A. B. had to save its face and orders went out for all stations to get on a 48-hour week immediately. One large New York station whose technicians had averaged about 42 hours per week immediately jumped to 48. Long before November, 1933, every station had had ample time to put its house in order so that this magnanimous display of good will towards the technicians could be made safe for the station owners with a November 1, 1933, reference date.

But there is still hope. Under the section headed "Administration," the Code Authority is ordered to investigate the hours and labor of technicians and report to the Administrator within 90 days, that is, before March 11, 1934. This brings us to a point which we will stress in more detail later. The Code Authority, which is predominantly composed of employers or their agents, shall investigate hours and labor of technicians. What will they find? That there are many hundreds of competent technicians available? Hardly! That unemployment is prevalent among technicians? Inconceivable!

So much for those parts of the code which concern us. The employers wind up by picking a dozen nice ripe plums for themselves in the way of improved trade practices and higher business ethics and call it a Code of Fair Competition.

We are glad to record the entrance into the I. B. E. W. of the radio technicians in Kansas City, Mo., who have affiliated with Local No. 124 of that city.

* * *

You will find CQ, Commercial Radio for December especially interesting. The timely article by Matt Sloan should appeal to all our members and should be of particular interest to all technicians employed by the chains.

(Continued on page 43)

Magic Carpet Jumps from London to Hunt

By F. SHAPLAND, L. U. 230, Victoria, B. C.

LOOKING BACKWARD

BE surprised at nothing in these days of startling discoveries, said "the mayor".

Discoveries, which a few years ago, brought down ridicule and mockery on the heads of those dreamers or deep students who, peering into the misty future, ventured to predict some of the wonders that are now commonplace. A noted statesman speaks in London and his voice is heard by listeners all around the world. Great air planes hover over vast solitudes, impenetrable jungles and outlying places which have never known the imprint of the white man's foot, so be surprised at nothing and come with me, said "the mayor" as he stepped on the "Magic Carpet of Memory", and lo, in an instant, they were whisked away from the quaint, little cabin in the wilds and landed in an old inn yard in Salisbury just as the stage coach, with London blazoned in letters of gold on the boot, came around. They watch the burly guard boost with his shoulder, the most convenient part of the anatomy of a fat woman, as she struggles up the steep steps to a seat in the coach. They take their places on another seat. The coachman deftly handles the reins of the four curvetting grays with all the dignity of an emperor. The guard blows his bugle and away they go in a blaze of glory which no modern auto can ever hope to equal. Away, away through mile after mile of that glorious country scenery only to be found in the old land, until at last, like Tom Pinch, they arrive stunned and giddy in London. They visit the haunts of Dickens. They stroll through picture galleries and view the originals of famous paintings which, through reproductions, have become household treasures in countless homes. They stand before the tombs of Britain's honored dead in old St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. They pause with heads bowed in reverence at one of the chapels as the clear, sweet voices of choristers rise, rise like a song of angels, to the high, vaulted ceiling. They climb steep, winding stairs up into the Tower of London and see the massive suits of armor of a by-gone age, and marvel at the strength and endurance of those knights who wore them under the burning suns of the Crusades.

When the austere "Beefeater" is not looking Tom places his fingers in the deep cleft in the headman's block made by the cruel executioner's axe which spared neither youth, beauty nor high position in the dark Middle Ages. They wander through the British Museum and pore over the exquisite specimens of early printing, wrought with painstaking care by the monks during long, peaceful monastic hours, and then they see, reposing in a glass case, the priceless, original manuscript of "Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard". They visit the House of Commons and the House of Lords and see the two enormous, life-sized paintings of the "Death of Nelson" and the "Meeting of Wellington and Blucher." They stroll through winding country roads with hedges all in bloom and see old, thatch-roofed farm houses bright with flowers nestling against the hillsides, until at last, stepping back on the "Magic Carpet", in the twinkling of an eye they find themselves under the humble roof of the "mayor's" cabin.

Imagination of the Mayor speeds on wings through magic country of memory.

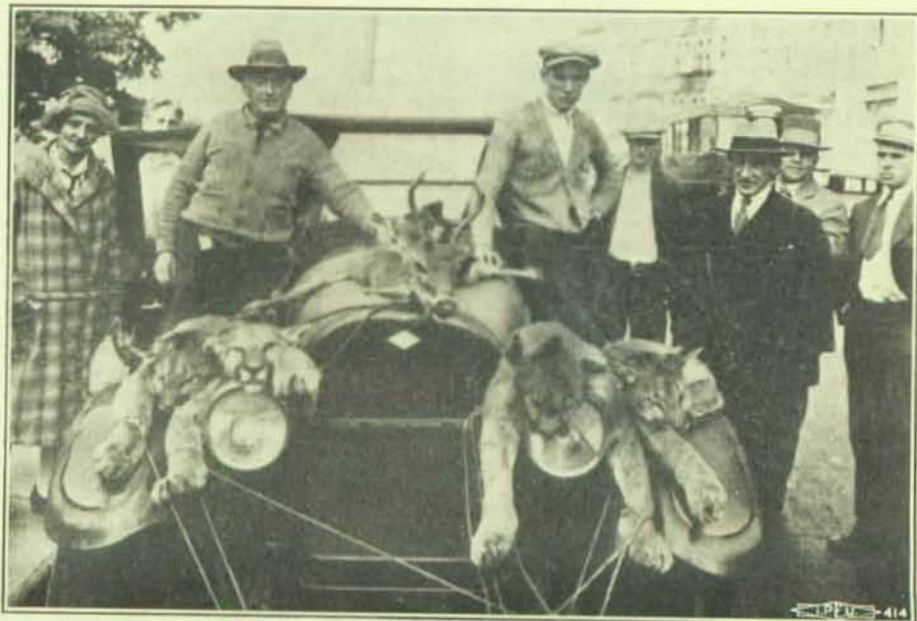
The Reception

All too soon the Sunday preceding the day of their return to the city arrived. In the forenoon the "mayor's" time was taken up in officially welcoming a mixed party from the Alpine Mountaineering Club whose headquarters were a few miles away. The young ladies were much pleased when the "mayor" graciously condescended to have his picture taken with them, after which he joined the party in an informal banquet. In the afternoon following their departure, while seated on his doorstep, he was visited by the forest ranger and his friend, the cougar hunter, whose fine physiques and bronzed faces gave evidence of much outdoor life. The visitors seated themselves on convenient boxes and the "makings" were passed around. After being introduced Tom and Fred joined the circle and the smoke which rose from the pipes of peace quite harmonized with the restful surroundings. On request the forest ranger produced his "autograph album" in which all visitors are expected to sign their names as a precaution against possible fires. Among the signatures in it were names famous in geology, engineering, mountain climbing and science which so added to the value of the book that its owner had to guard it carefully from the leech-like fingers of unscrupulous curio hunters. In answer to a request from Fred for a story of the old town the "mayor" replied, "Well, there's lots of them to choose from, some of them fanciful, some of them true. Here's one! When the town was in full boom five bandits down south robbed a Wells Fargo express of \$80,000 in gold. They stole a schooner on which they loaded the loot and sailed around to the mouth of the

Sooke River, unloaded the treasure and burned the boat and set off over the trail for the diggings. The first night they camped three of them decided that five were too many so they shot the other two. At the next camp one decided that three were too many so he in turn murdered the other two, and this last bandit finally managed to reach the town and cache the loot. After a while he went south again and was captured in a train robbery and got a long gaol sentence. He gave a friend a map of the cache, but apparently this map was a bad steer for the friend failed to find it. In the meantime the bandit took tuberculosis, but before he died he made a second map and a small party came up with it. In this party was an engineer who carried the map. The first night they camp here the engineer disappeared and was never afterwards heard of, and the cache remained a mystery, though what was left of the old town has since been nearly torn to pieces by searchers for hidden treasure." "Let's go and have a look," said the listeners in unison but no one offered to make a move. "I'll issue one or all of you an official search warrant," said the "mayor", chuckling, but no one put in an application. "But say, Lee", said the "mayor" to the cougar hunter, "What luck have you had?" "Pretty good, your worship," answered Lee. "If the government don't cut out the bounty at this time I'll soon be a millionaire! I've been here about five weeks and I've bagged 12 of the big cats mostly through the good work of old houn' dawg here. Eh, old boy?" The old dog, lying at Lee's feet, apparently asleep, opened one eye, gave a solemn wink and a feeble flap of his tail and relapsed into slumber again.

"Yeah," said Lee, "ol' houn' dawg has a way of his own with cougars. He skirmishes around and finally locates one. Cougars is fond of dawg meat and ol' dawg knows it, and knows if he gets too close that one sweep of them razor-edged claws would lay him open from stem to stern, so he don't go any closer than the distance

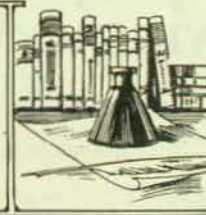
(Continued on page 44)



THE HUNTER RETURNS, AND GREAT GOD! WHAT GAME!



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

After an absence of several months the scribe from Local No. 18 will now bust into print again. I have been panned from coast to coast for not contributing a few words in regards to conditions out this way. And I have come to the conclusion that if I think anything of the job of press secretary I must get in line. Why even that big Mussolini of our local, otherwise known as C. O. Eckler, our good president of L. U. No. 18, came to me the other day, stuck his big Waterman under my nose and said to me, "See that?" I did a Jimmie Durante and played dumb, but you can't be dumb around that big bunch of pep and get away with it. So I took the hint and here I am.

Before this gets into print it will have been time for our annual resolutions. For me, I make none this coming year. I made many on January 1, 1933, most of which were broken. I well remember one, in particular. It was that I resolved to have 12 articles in the JOURNAL during the year. Well, just peruse your old copies and see how badly that one was snowed under. So this year I am just going to stay mum (otherwise natural), and see if I can't do a little better. The members of Local No. 18 are entitled to a little publicity, for, upon my word, honestly, we talk a little about unionism here lately.

For a long time we had let ourselves drift into what I called an old woman's debating society. But thanks to our vice president during a meeting not so long ago, who awoke from his lethargy and gave us a few words about real, honest-to-goodness unionism. We have taken the cue from him and, unless I am mistaken again, we are going to go places from now on. My absence from these pages was not all due to my laziness, as I have been accused. My optics gave me much trouble during the past few months, but thanks to Doctor Bunion, I took his advice and never looked at anything brighter than the sun, with the result that I am on the road to complete recovery.

I have been expecting for quite some time to get the complete details on the line to Boulder Dam and our business representative is bending every effort to get it, but he says the officials in charge have not got all the details to date. So as soon as I can get it will send it right in. Again let me advise against coming this way expecting to land a job. Our town has a large bunch of linemen gathered here now expecting to get on this job, and the chances are very much against them. We have our own members to take care of first and the qualifications are such that it is almost impossible for an outsider to make it. He has to be a registered voter for a certain length of time, must have lived here a certain length of time, and there are other restrictions, so, Brothers, please take notice.

We don't object to your coming, but we can't guarantee that you will get a thing; it's as tough here as it is any other place.

A few personal remarks will not be amiss at this time. I notice Bachie is back since his vacation and I second the scribe from L. U. No. 28's motion when he called him the

READ

Optimism from L. U. No. 569.
Career of a radio technician, by L. U. No. 253.
What is money for? by L. U. No. 595.
Discrimination against union men, by L. U. No. 275.
NRA—success or failure? by L. U. No. 292.
Radio men go union, by L. U. No. 24.
Montreal responds, by L. U. No. 561.
NRA from local union angle, by L. U. No. 66.
NEMA on NRA from local angle, by L. U. No. 301.
Public works improve cities, by L. U. No. 723.
Windsor provides education, by L. U. No. 773.
Shappie's successor purveys some news, by L. U. No. 230.
True co-operation in Boston, by L. U. No. 103.
A rhymed letter from L. U. No. 68.
Profound and clear analysis of our society as is, by L. U. No. 226.
CWA actually at work, by L. U. No. 211.
More on NRA, by L. U. No. 28.
These and other incisive letters open the New Year promisingly.

in radio service can readily see the fallacy of such a line of thought.

While the majority of the men now working in radio service in this territory are skilled workers their wages have been held down to the level at which a large number of high school boys and so-called radio service men would be willing to work—presumably to gain experience. Although it is noticeable that none of these unskilled men are working at present any thought of action toward betterment on the part of the radio service men would be held back by thought of these men who would be willing to take their jobs at the same wages or less.

However under closed shop conditions the source of labor supply would be the union and with the proper requirements set up as to the experience and technical knowledge necessary to be classed as radio service men, these skilled workers would stand out in their true light and would not be classed with the army of tinkers and so-called radio service men. This raising of the standards would also greatly increase wages and shorten hours as the supply of competent men would never greatly exceed the demand and lead to unfair labor bargaining.

An example of the good accomplished for men of this class is seen in the motion pictures projection operators' union.

L. U. No. 24 has already been active and has accomplished a good deal in defeating low wage provisions in proposed state recovery codes and is at present carrying on a campaign against radio shops that are advertising free radio service.

B. E. ESTES.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C., GOVERNMENT BRANCH

Editor:

Local Union No. 26 Government Branch surely did themselves proud at their regular meeting this month.

Very few members were missing and every one enjoyed himself watching Brother Cameron in his efforts to entice his number from the box, to win him a turkey. Roscoe's magic was excellent, for he succeeded in having his own number drawn, only to find that he had promised the poor bird to not less than five different persons. Last reports were that Brother Cameron was looking around to borrow a meat grinder in order to satisfy the many claimants.

Your correspondent and his family wish to give all the Brothers a vote of thanks for the turkey which graced our table on Christmas Day. It was wonderful and I suggest that Brothers Roberts and Floyd be given permanent appointment on the turkey committee.

We are all looking forward to the New Year and hope that Congress will see fit to give us back our 15 per cent. It seems so inconsistent that workers outside of government employment are so anxious to see us held down, and yet are so anxious to get a good wage themselves.

Well, things seem to be looking up and many of our Congressmen have signified their intention of gathering us into the New Deal which should make us happier than we have been for many months.

ace of aces. He is more than that; he is an inspiration. Let's hope he never misses any more. And Brother Dealey, of L. U. No. 303, came on with some gold standard stuff (mostly gold). As this is possibly my quota in the number of words, I will ring off by wishing the I. B. E. W. officers and members a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 24, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

L. U. No. 24 has been formed in Oakland, Calif., for the broadcast operators, radio service men and sound operators.

These skilled trades, due to lack of organization, have been working under such poor conditions that it was felt imperative that they be affiliated with the A. F. of L. so that better conditions might be obtained for the men. Although local associations had been trying to represent these trades they were ineffective in securing anything better than exists at present.

A goodly number of radio service men have been reluctant to view the radio workers' union in the right light, as they felt that as radio was rapidly nearing the point of a profession it would lower the dignity of their work to join a trades union to promote their own welfare. Anyone who has given any study to conditions in these trades especially

Have heard much caustic comment on the subject of some of the Brothers apologizing for not voting favorably on applicants for admission to the local union. A strange action. No matter who the party may be our acts, investigations and acceptance or rejection of candidates for membership should all be considered for the good of our local and should therefore call for no apologies.

Wish all the members of our own local, as well as organized labor everywhere a happy and prosperous New Year.

JIM MYLOTT.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

We feel somewhat flattered to find our letter of last month selected together with a group, for honorable mention in the box on the front page of the correspondent section. We always did contend that a slap on the back was beneficial to anyone regardless of his protests of modesty. We feel inspired to continue our modest efforts.

In looking through the JOURNAL we find that it still is a newsy morsel chock full of interest as a real progressive publication should be.

We are especially interested in the article headed, "Witch-Doctors and Frauds to be Curbed." This was very illuminating and shows to what means the wealthy parasites and racketeers will go to defraud the trusting public especially the women in the case of cosmetics. A new pure food law governing medicines, cosmetics and foods is the real answer to this problem.

The scribes seem to be at top notch efficiency in getting out the news. The boys are illustrating their letters with pictures now. They are giving us a visual as well as a word picture of their various activities. Bachie is again to the fore with his month's composition.

In the editorial columns we note that the NRA again forms the major topic of discussion. This is as it should be. It is indeed the truth that labor has not derived all it is rightfully entitled to under these laws, but it is still the best thing ever evolved, to give labor a New Deal and a square deal calls for no letup in the fight for justice. The predatory interests are striving in this as they always have in the past, to swing any law, benefiting the masses, to their own advantage. Our great leader intended these laws to aid the underdog and it is up to us to strive towards this end.

Some people seem to be greatly gifted in various ways but for real genius in creating bad feeling, causing dissension and losing us untold working opportunities we haven't far to look. Indeed it seems to us a certain individual must take extraordinary great pains to perfect himself in this line of endeavor. He possesses no mean ability in this line.

Nothing is too low or petty; he evidently possesses no conscience. He is very successful in alienating whatever friends he had. We can't for the life of us see what an individual expects to gain for himself by such petty selfishness, bull-headedness and low practices. We feel that silence gives consent and we don't feel that we're doing our part by being silent any longer. We regret extremely the necessity for using such news at this season when the old favorite "Peace on earth and good will to man" should pervade our spirits. However, we sincerely hope that the New Year will find a new spirit instilled in all of us and the cause of ill feeling removed from our midst.

Jack Rolle informs us that Brother Charles Ward would rather go back to the old screw driver and pliers than handle pick and shovel. A little exercise with a shovel is good practice once in a while, Charles.

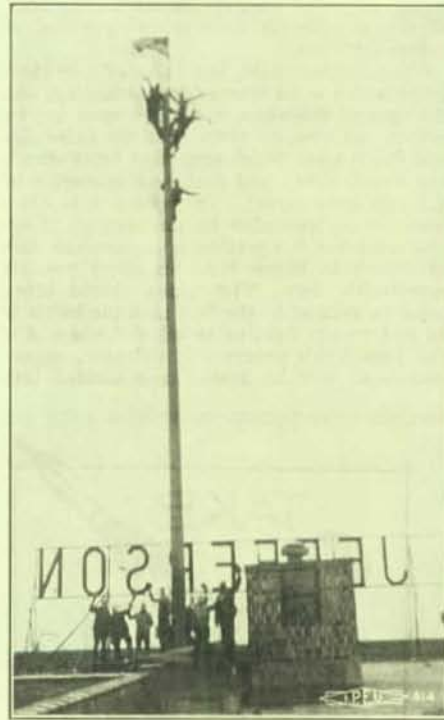
Regards to Brother Bill Farber. Am still waiting for a line from you. Best wishes for a real happy and prosperous New Year for us all.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 51, PEORIA, ILL.

Editor:

Just trying to start the New Year right by letting the Brothers know that No. 51 is still on the map and still doing business in the same old place—Labor Temple—and how could any one start a New Year better



Police Radio Antenna Pole Installed by Members of L. U. No. 51

than by getting space in our JOURNAL? Better yet, "The Elite of Journals".

The past two years have found most of the boys working short time, the boys from the light company getting 24 hours per week. The same for the street car boys; the city boys lose one week per month.

At our last regular meeting we had an open meeting and Brothers Boyle and Cleary were down and gave those present a very fine talk.

We also have taken in a few new members, six of them are from the power house of the traction line.

The city police department of Peoria, Ill., is installing a new two-way radio police call and some of us boys set up the antenna pole on top of the Jefferson Hotel, corner of Liberty and Jefferson Streets, and hung messenger pulled-in cable from there to the city hall. Here are two pictures of the job if you care to publish them. The one picture shows the 60-foot pole just after we set it. It is temporarily guyed and Police Sergeant Hathaway said that we should put "Old Glory" on top of it. The fellows on top, from left to right, are Brothers Holly, Mackley, Mahar, Burns, and lower on the pole, Mottler.

The other picture shows all the boys at the foot of the pole. Standing left to right, Brothers T. F. Burns, D. McKinney, Leo M. Holly, James Mahar, City Foreman William Stuart, Harry "Pop" Runyon, Ed. Dwyer. Seated, Abijah Sherwood, Harry Mackley, supervisor of the work; Miss Corinne Burns, daughter of T. F.'s; Lee Berrian, John Sheen, head of city electric department, and Allan E. Mottler.

I see in December issue that "Bachie"—to you, dear readers, but to us who got our book larnin' from the Longfellow School on Perry Street, just plain "Ike Bach"—wants to know what's become of Wee Little Archie Maze. The last I heard of him he was rail-roading out of Blue Island. Also he mentions the good old drug store where the dimes were spent for chocolate sodas and maple nut sundaes. Wonder why he went so far from home to spend those dimes as it is a good walk from there to corner of Hayward and Madison.

Not wanting to use all the allotted space in the JOURNAL I will pull the switch, but before doing so will wish all Brothers a very Happy New Year.

THE WIRE FIXER.



The Boys on the Job: T. F. Burns, D. McKinney, Leo M. Holly, James Mahar, City Foreman William Stuart, Harry Runyon, Ed Dwyer. Seated, Abijah Sherwood, Harry Mackley, Miss Corinne Burns, Lee Berrian, John Sheen, Allan E. Mottler.

L. U. NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

This district is trying to establish an exception to the number of hours worked per day and the period over which the average hours per week is figured. The following companies are working under codes composed of a part of the President's Re-employment Agreement and portions of codes submitted by the respective companies: Telegraphic Communications Industry; Gas Operating Utilities; Natural Gas Industry; Electric Light and Power Industry; Copper and Brass Milling Products Industry; Lead Industry; Zinc Industry.

Many of you work for these companies and are evidently suffering some hardship from these two clauses. First, None of these companies specify a definite number of hours to be worked per day. Consequently, they can work you eight, 10, 15, or more hours without your being able to bring any pressure on them through the NRA. The better codes specify, and we wish to suggest that you insist that your code definitely state, "No employee shall work more than eight hours in any one day." This will strengthen your code.

The other exception we are endeavoring to obtain for labor is that "no employee shall work more than an average of 40 hours per week during 'ANY' six weeks." The idea of this clause is to prevent the company from working you 60 or 70 or more hours per week during the first few weeks of a "six-weeks block" of time and making you take time off during the days of the latter weeks of the period, in order to keep with the average.

The codes used by the companies mentioned above call for "a four-weeks period" or "each period of 13 weeks" or "13 successive weeks" or "any of the succeeding 13 weeks periods," etc. Each of them uses a clause that specifically sets out a definite group composed of so many weeks as a unit and at the expiration of this unit of time they average up their weeks. We do not want the maximum hours per week averaged or computed over a certain group of weeks. We want to get out of that system and instead of that use "any" six consecutive weeks, regardless of when they were worked. This will eliminate men being laid off to make up for over-time.

NRA Bulletin No. 6 may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents at Washington, D. C., for 15 cents. It contains all the substituted codes. We cannot too greatly emphasize the importance of organized labor being represented on each compliance committee, exception committee and compliance board in every city and district in the United States. These committees handle all complaints and more than 99 per cent of such complaints pertain to labor. Through these committees the chiseling is o.k'd. Each committee is composed of a representative of labor, a representative of the management, and a representative of the consumer, therefore, if you cannot get on the committees you should get in touch with the committeemen and protect your interests. Keep in close touch with the "exceptions committee" in particular as this is where the real chiseling takes place. Exceptions gotten there are forwarded to Washington to break down codes or establish weak codes. This is the committee you should go to for the exceptions explained above. It is not necessary for the man working on the job to make the complaint—it may be made by a friend or his labor representative, but we should make these complaints promptly and endeavor to get the exceptions mentioned. If you cannot get them—then write a complaint direct to President William Green and/or Brother G.

M. Bugnizet. We should keep these two men well informed as to just what takes place in your district. Local No. 66 is well represented at NRA compliance headquarters and some valuable results have been accomplished.

NRA is a tool designed for a certain purpose and is in no sense an automatic device. It is not a present thrust into our vest pocket. It is something organized labor has always been wanting, inseparably mixed with what we already had placed in a balance, and now we have a choice of laying down on the job and hoping George will get us what we want and thereby letting the entire labor movement get away from us. If NRA fails, it does not merely mean that we step back to yesterday; it means that we go back many years—and it will mean that organized labor will have lost a chance for which we have fought for many years. Such a loss at a time when we actually have this wonderful opportunity within our grasp would obviously subject the labor movement of this country to an everlasting round of severe criticism.

The administration has accepted our challenge which is an offer of long standing, and the eyes of the whole world are upon us; we are on our own, to prove that the principles and ideals upon which organized labor stands are broad, sound and just, and conducive of a better government. The nation-wide drive launched in November by the enemies of organized labor is spending a tremendous sum of money to knock NRA in every possible conceivable way. This alone should bring home to each of us the fact that the battle is on and we are fighting in self-defense and if the President's program is defeated, organized labor will be broken and divided into



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International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

many factions which will directly affect us all for many years to come, and the blame will rest squarely upon you and your family and upon me and my family for being careless and neglectful of our duty. The very principles for which the Blue Eagle stands should alone generate a fighting spirit in the heart of every union man in the United States, and our training and knowledge by experience of the results of united action should for the desire of self-preservation of our principles and home and appreciation of efforts of President Roosevelt, cause us to put our shoulder to the wheel and do our part. P. O. Box 454, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

"Mining in Colorado Rockies"
Here's news about our mine,
'Way up in these high hills;
There is production fine;
Our life's been one o' thrills.

Hank shot a deer into our bill o' fare,
Open season isn't long,
So next he brought in a bear—
Their steaks are mighty strong.

Last week he shot a mountain lion,
He'd tracked it in the snow;
It took up into a tall pine
Before he laid her low.

Hank thought we "oughta" shoot a little bull
To diversify the game;
Bein' my turn to keep the larder full
I "kinda" thought the same.

But turning back to mining;
Enchantment attaches to a quartz lode
You constantly anticipate finding
Values that will cushion life's rough road.

We've found traces o' silver an' gold;
Other values, too, beyond compare;
Balsam-laden pines in numbers untold;
Lungs needing no physician's care.

Sunrises, sunsets, such as artists paint;
Skies o' deep turquoise blue;
Keen mountain air without a taint;
Surely, these are sterling values, too.

Our mine will lag beyond reason
When trout rise to the fly,
For all through fishing season
Hank's an unreliable miner; so am I.

Be the quest for wary trout or valued gold,
The spirit o' hope inspires one;
Uncertainty reflects in the mirror o' life
From the very day our life's begun.

So if our ore proves shoddy
Adding not to our bank roll,
We'll hunt vitamins for the body;
The Rockies nourish our soul.

JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Hello, everybody! Ye scribe is back in the harness once more again after spending a few queer moments in the hospital as a result of an attack of appendicitis.

The electrical contractors of Boston affiliated with Local No. 103 have again expressed the true spirit of Christmas by their generosity in contributing to the local's emergency unemployment fund, to the tune of approximately \$1,000. I take great pleasure in extending thanks from the hearts of every

member of Local No. 103 to our contractors for their kindness and willingness to make possible happiness and good cheer to prevail at this season of the year for many of our boys. President Buckley, Financial Secretary Regan, Business Manager Murphy and Assistants Smith and Horneman were the committee in charge and worked tirelessly to solicit and distribute the fund to the satisfaction of all.

Looking back over the past year and a half, into the history of Local No. 103, we find that although we, like all other locals, bordered on the chaotic, we are still strong financially. We have paid off all outstanding bills and have a few dollars in the bank.

President Buckley, Financial Secretary Regan, Treasurer Kilroe and Trustees Malin, Cahill and Hawks plugged all leaks in the local's treasury and kept us going, while other trade unions folded up and hung out the to-let sign. The office of business manager in times like these is no bed of roses. With nothing to offer in the way of work and 50 per cent of the members loafing, the burdens of the office are indeed sufficient to crush the spirit of the best of strong men. Joe Murphy, in spite of conditions, has carried on courageously and is deserving of much credit, when we consider the strength of the local as we find it today. To these officers, Local No. 103 says, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

The year 1933 will go down in history as a momentous one. In it our organization successfully met the greatest problems of its career. In it our International Office proved itself worthy of our confidence and support as never before. Now 1934 will be a trying year, not only as regards the general and economic state of the nation, but for us as an organization. The increase of general interest among local unions will insure, in due time, co-operation, increased intelligence and enthusiasm in the promotion of the highest type of organization.

As you read this article Boston will have inaugurated a new mayor and some new members to the city council, which brings to mind a remark made some years ago—"to become a successful figure in the political life of Boston, one must first become a member of Local Union No. 103, I. B. E. W." Here is the reason—John J. Whalen, four terms as alderman and three terms as mayor of the city of Chelsea, which borders Boston; Alexander Sullivan, state representative from Ward No. 1; Frank McFarland, state representative from Ward No. 17; George P. Donovan, re-elected to the Boston City Council, and Timothy Murphy, who will be the next representative from Ward No. 15; these boys are all members of Local No. 103 and are on the line in their respective offices for every labor measure of benefit.

Robert F. "Bob" Maguire, also a member of Local No. 103, was re-elected president of the Somerville Central Labor Union by acclamation. Bob has held the office of president for five consecutive years and knows the labor game to such a degree that the late Samuel Gompers selected him as international organizer, A. F. of L., of the New England district some years ago. Consequently, we feel justified in saying, "Join L. U. No. 103 first, if you would become educated in the indoor sport of politics."

To wish everyone a happy New Year is conventional. It is expected. Language in print is not as warm and full of spirit as the spoken word, accompanied by the warm clasp of the hand, but, my friends, I cannot make such personal delivery of my New Year's greetings and must therefore ask you to kindly consider that my heart and hand go out to every member in the Brotherhood in a sincere season's greeting. JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Editor:

Christmas night and the end of a perfect day, glorious sunshine with the thermometer up to 50 and 3,700 men and their families in Atlantic County made happy by two weeks' work on projects sponsored by the CWA.

Twenty-nine members of this outfit are doing their stuff with picks and shovels, grub hoes and rakes, while four others are foremen and two more are timekeepers. And nearly forgot to mention that still another dear Brother was just appointed safety director. Fifty cents per hour to the buck privates and 80 cents for the N. C. O's with a 30-hour week.

So with an \$80,000 payroll since December 11 the CWA has made this the best and happiest Christmas since 1929 and I feel that it is only just and fitting to say, "Father, we thank Thee."

One thing most noticeable was the large number of haircuts the day after the first pay and the large amount of new warm clothing that made its appearance. Goes to prove that December 5 night has been repeal day to some folks but to the vast majority it was only another Tuesday.

"From the depression to the dumps," says "Bucky" Taylor as he raked another load away. He and Eddie "O. O." Gray are looking much better since they are getting plenty of fresh air each day. But from December 11 to the 15th inclusive we all took one heluva lacing with the mercury down below 20 degrees. Buddy, there wasn't a thing between the two poles but us and the north wind.

Now take the USA, NRA, NMA, PWA, RFC, SOL, CCC, AAA, HOLC, FCA, AWOL, FERA, CWA and FDR, put them all together and you have a doggone good alphabet soup (and you may punctuate that last paragraph to suit yourself; thank you).

Now's the time to clamp down on France; no war debt payments—no importations.

Mr. S. Claus was very generous this year and ye scribe received a pair of hip boots, something that I've wanted for quite some time. Come on, you rain!

Just returned from a night tour of the

city. The outdoor electrical display is not as large as in former years but it is very pretty, neat and not gaudy. Besides which the boys of Lodge No. 211 donated their services to trim a large tree for the city.

A new scribe will decorate these pages in the future as Local Union No. 210 has appointed one to bat 'em out. He should make his debut in this issue and I feel certain that you all will enjoy his stuff.

It was with deep sorrow and regret that we learned of the deaths of Jimmie Meade and Hughie Gilmore, both of L. U. No. 98, as they were among the first electrical workers whom the writer met upon his arrival in this effete East in May of 1911.

Operative X-241 informs me that we will have one of the old guard, Horne, of Los Angeles, back between these covers before long as he has about fully recovered from the eye trouble that smacked him down last summer. More power to him.

Before dead-ending I wish to thank you and the others who so kindly commended these efforts, as you know "a little praise now and then is relished by the best o' men," barring none. But that picture suggestion, by the Rose o' Baltimore, is absolute nugae canorae and de trop (meaning melodious nonsense and not needed nor wanted).

Again wishing you-all the season's greetings.

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

To the International officers and co-workers, the members of all local unions of the I. B. E. W., the entire membership of Local Union No. 212 and their families, my fellow scribes of the WORKER and the faithful printer, who for so long has been burdened with my copy, I extend my most sincere and hearty wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

"May 1934 bring to you

Joy to last the whole year through.

Faithful friends, good health, success

And hours filled with happiness."

THE COPYIST.



CHARTER MEMBERS OF THE RADIO DIVISION OF L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI
Standing, left to right, are: George Wuest, Jr., Richard Rudolph, Jr., Lester C. Young, J. A. Higginbotham and Lawrence J. Folz. Center row: Vernon C. Kler, William Threm, Paul Ossenbeck, Carl Averbeck, George Powderell and Gordon J. Teeter. Front row, seated: Albert F. Mirus, Fred Schilffarth, Secretary, T. Sidney Smith, President, and Joseph A. Cullen, Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Editor:

In my 23 years in the Brotherhood I have attended many a stormy session of meetings, but nothing to compare with the last three months we have gone through.

The back alley gang must have held a convention and adopted some of the nine rules on how to tear down an organization, which Brother J. H. Blasdel, of Local 716, wrote about in the November JOURNAL, and added 99 more to them.

They brought in charges against the past officers, so that Brother E. Ingles, vice president, had to come in to investigate, and I wish to congratulate him on the thorough, businesslike way he went about it. He traced the office records back for years, and held hearings with any Brother who wished to appear before him, to sift out the trouble, but could not find any evidence to convict the officers, so dismissed the charges.

Further, Brother Ingles brought in a financial statement for five years back of Local No. 213 funds, etc., which was read in full at the meeting, and it surely proved that the local is financially sound.

There was not a question brought up that could not be answered, as all actions and policies created from time to time were fully recorded in the minutes, and the local at large had instructed the officers by motions from the floor on all matters.

All miscellaneous bills are read and passed every meeting night and recorded in the minutes and approved. So at the time this is written, a miscellaneous committee is at work trying to find out the why and how come.

To clear the air, I would suggest as follows: I believe to the best interests of the local and the only way to eliminate the hum would be to have all minutes of the meetings—financial reports and the audit—recorded on gramophone records, and all movers and seconders of motions have their voices recorded along with their motions. Install a large combination gramophone with the electric pick-up in the snake room, and also make the room sound proof. Then the Brothers who only attend once in a while, along with the "why" and "how come" gang, could sit in and enjoy themselves.

By doing this it would cut out the alley talk and all questions would be answered over and over to their satisfaction. This would also save ransacking the office, and stop this retarding the meetings with questions of why for and how come, after the policies have been in force for months, duly moved and seconded and carried and recorded in the minutes and re-read the following meeting night, during their absence.

Another suggestion: When a new member enters a local union after he takes his obligation he is handed an I. B. E. W. constitution along with the local union by-laws. There should be a third book handed him, called the synopsis of how the local union office is conducted and how the officers of the local union are instructed to do business, and by whom.

Then in later years the Brother would know just how the business is handled, and there would be no bitter feelings for an officer who was doing his duty as instructed by the local union.

That is the trouble today; there are a few who are blaming the officers because they follow out the instructions they receive from the local union meetings.

One of the most thankless jobs in the world is to be a local union officer. You are blamed for everything that takes place, even hated because you carry out the union's instructions.

I have been through the mill and know.

In the new year, 1934, I hope the restless will become settled down and everything will be in harmony again.

Wishing you all a happy and prosperous New Year.

A. C. MacKAY.

L. U. NO. 226, TOPEKA, KANS.

Editor:

We in Topeka are rejoicing over the birth of a new baby sister, Local 304, of the linemen. It is a fat and lively kid, too, and its members seem to be endowed with true, fighting, union spirit. May this infant grow and wax strong!

Those of you who have been listening to the radio talks of economists or reading current comment have doubtless discovered that the thinking public is rapidly turning away from much that is evil in our profit-motivated capitalistic system of economics with its doctrine of rugged individualism and its special privilege for the mighty and charity without work for the many, and are realizing that unless something more radical than yet attempted is done quickly that our much loved capitalistic system is doomed.

We are beginning to believe that this famine of plenty, this starving on one hand because of over-production on the other, is ridiculous and must be forever remedied if the world is to advance further.

As Sherwood Eddy so aptly puts it, "We have liberty without economic justice in America, while Russia has economic justice without liberty, and both are wrong."

Liberty means the right of the strong to exploit the weak, which isn't justice. How to have both justice and liberty hasn't been answered unless the NRA answers it, and the NRA can't be a success as long as the workers are unorganized or partially so.

And this seems to prove that unless we workers organize ourselves into unions and are fully represented on compliance boards and at the various seats of government that the NRA will fail. No law enforces itself against the will of the majority.

At present the Chambers of Commerce are nullifying the real good that the NRA might do in saving the capitalistic system from destruction.

Let us look the thing in the face, ugly as



TRIUMPH

it is. If the NRA fails, capitalism is doomed, either through orderly action of the people or civil war.

Those who think President Roosevelt has gone too far should stop knocking him and commence thanking him for saving their hides. In my humble opinion, you haven't seen anything yet, for public opinion is veering rapidly towards socializing of incomes.

The capitalistic press used to warn us that high income taxes discouraged initiative and hurt business. Well, we are becoming convinced that we will have to discourage initiative when that initiative encourages a few to control not only our economic resources but the very government as well. Then initiative becomes an evil to be destroyed.

Many of us favor confiscatory income taxes above a certain predetermined figure. This wealth to be used by the government in giving employment to teachers of schools, technicians, economists, public speakers, workers and farmers. It is time for us to think or be lost; think not for individual gain but for the nation. Thinkers lead revolts. If a revolt does occur, the revolters should be led by sound thinkers, who still have their senses and who can convince others that right is still right.

Much favorable comment is heard here about Brother Bugniet's article, "Let Us Talk Your Case Over," in the November JOURNAL. Any one who missed it should read it. It is a good thing to hand to the fellow you are trying to get into your union. Why couldn't something like this be printed in pamphlet form? We need more ammunition.

J. R. WOODHULL.

[Editor's note: This article has been reprinted in pamphlet form.]

L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.

Editor:

Since Frank Shapland, more popularly known as "Shappie", has been granted a pension it was necessary to elect a new recording secretary and your humble servant, having been elected until our next regular election of officers, it behooves me to write in place of Shappie.

Words will not flow from my pen as prolific as they did from Frank's, nor can I inform all and sundry how the boys of the B. C. E. progress with their horseshoe pitching during the lunch hour, as I am a narrowback and not employed by the B. C. E.

Duties so far have not been overburdensome, as the first meeting was a record in small attendance and duration, exactly 12 minutes, but 12 minutes of real honest-to-goodness business is better than two hours of back-biting and useless arguing.

Since Shappie's last letter little has happened of a nature worth reporting of general interest in this neck of the woods, which is the most southern point and most western part of the Dominion of Canada.

The WORKER has steadily improved during the last five years, and is an asset to any electrical worker who spends time to read same. The article on "Goal Set by Scandinavian Countries" published in November issue should have been printed in red ink, so that none should miss reading it; short as it is, it is nevertheless an outstanding article.

If I may offer a suggestion, would it be possible to have a simple question and answer feature somewhere in our JOURNAL? For instance, on page 462, November issue, Frank Farrand, of Local No. 46, speaks of a new multiple street lighting system, and I would like to ask for details as none are given.

Again on page 475, bottom of column 1.

I would like to ask what is meant by "rotation of carbons" and in the recent diagrams published (which I have cut out and kept) there was one, not just as I thought it should be.

Well, here is hoping that we are on the up grade at last, and 1934 holds better things for us than most of us had to go through during 1933.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

P. S. Enclosed photo of two of the boys who couldn't hustle much work, but oh, boy! when it comes to mountain lions they are right on the job, besides \$20 bounty looks like real money in these days of short-time and few jobs.

The two mighty hunters are President Lemmax, and Brother Hasenfratz.

L. U. NO. 233, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

The year 1933 is past history and with it hard times and depressions. We hope they are gone forever. It would indeed be a happy New Year for every worker if he knew that each week he would receive his pay check at the end of the week of toil, where there would be no layoffs, no speed-up systems or in other words, economic security. A job for everyone who is willing to work.

The majority of our legislators are just beginning to be aware of the fact that our millions of unemployed are also supposed to be represented by them at their annual "get together" which takes place on January 3, 1934. Several bills of unusual importance will be presented at this session, namely: the Black 30-hour week bill, workers unemployment and social insurance bill, and amendment to Section 7A of NIRA, giving it more power and a greater scope to perform its duties.

All workers should petition their representatives in both Houses of Congress to vote in favor of these or any other legislation for social advancement. The majority of these Congressmen and some Senators will be up for re-election in November of this year and still fresh in their minds are the defeats of the well-oiled political machines in our larger cities this year. They will do your bidding if requested by you, especially if it means votes.

A clipping from a newspaper gives us the information that the Edison Institute has proposed a code for the utility industry to be presented for a hearing on January 11. The hourly rates of pay suggested by the institute would hardly compensate a school boy putting in several hours each night after school and certainly are an insult to any one employed in the electric power industry if these conditions were allowed to be enforced.

The public utilities can not get any of the present administration officials to shed a tear for their plight and have long since lost the public's confidence. They no longer have their employees disorganized and demoralized as in the past but will find a large percentage represented by the I. B. E. W. in present code hearings with facts and figures.

Our organization campaign is still being carried on with the same gratifying results that our initial start gave us. Our branch locals at Keyport and Dover, N. J., have elected officers and are by this time functioning efficiently. The attendance at the meeting of these two branch locals shows that our new Brothers are keenly interested in bettering their conditions via organized labor.

Plans are now being formed whereby our members may receive a liberal education

in trade unionism from members of Brookwood College. This idea will merit the enthusiasm of our Brothers as it is one of the duties of a labor organization to give its members the best education possible on this subject. Only by means such as this can the labor movement of America progress, grow and attain results.

JAMES REDDING.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Fellow tradesmen, greetings! Conditions as they are in Toledo make this an ideal place for an article of this kind to originate from. Linemen as well as other tradesmen here have given our employers every break known to line up with the New Deal and to adjust themselves properly under the NRA, to install some kind of a system whereby the worker, too, can benefit under the New Deal. The workers were unusually patient for four years while the employers of labor were adjusting their own conditions to conform with the old system of robbing and enslaving the American worker for their own selfish gain and their dividend payment and profit hoarding principles.

Then came a Democratic landslide and with it a New Deal and a new system allowing labor to present and arbitrate suitable and satisfactory working conditions. Did capital foster this new movement? It did not. Instead they put their legal staffs to work long hours to find a way to defeat it and reword it so that it would be profitable to them. Result here in Toledo is that labor, instead of going ahead as was planned, is standing still and is standing a fair chance of going backwards if they are not alert at all times.

Capital was and is yet satisfied with the old system of enslaving labor. Their battle cry is to keep labor tightly gripped between these mighty jaws: Get-rich-quick politicians and profit-hoarding corporations. But now these firms cannot sell enough bonds to and through their employees to carry on their expenses and hoard all their income with excessively high rates charged the public for a service that could be duplicated for one-third the present cost and still pay their employees wages enough to keep the wolf from their door.

But now that the old system has been revised so that the worker is supposed to get at least a just proportion of the profits which they (the workers) are primarily responsible for, does big business like this new system? They do not. Before the system has even had a fair try they are howling. The worker howled, too, for the last four years, while they were watching their standard of living being lowered. Did capital heed that howl? Did they pay any attention to labor's cry when they asked for a right to raise their families in a manner fitting the wealthiest country in the world? They were closing all our banks, thereby removing the last resources of the worker to pay his debts, which made him (the worker) feel the respectable citizen. He had worked and saved for years to attain that position in his respective community. Did capital hear our complaint while they were foreclosing the mortgage of this respectable citizen's home, after

robbing him of his life's saving by the closing of the neighborhood bank? They did not.

When this same respectable citizen was forced to swallow his pride and surrender himself to the pitiful task of standing in a breadline four hours at a time to receive barely enough provisions to keep body and soul of himself and family together, did capital hear? It did not. While this citizen was begging a well organized charity association for a pair of foreign made shoes for his boy or girl so that he or she might attend school, did big business hear the worker howl then? Certainly not. Then when they were forced to leave their home that was nearly paid for and seek shelter in a welfare house donated to the city tax free for the purpose of housing the unfortunates, that was capital's contribution to the depression.

And now this same group of penny-snatching, coupon-clipping, labor-enslaving employers howl when the shoe has started to pinch the other foot. And, worker, may I ask you as a citizen, shall we be more lenient with them than they were with us? They took our all and made us like it, while they lived from the fat of the land that they had stolen from us. And we are asking for only a small portion of theirs and what is rightfully ours, for was it not taken away from us?

Their howling should be music to our ears. Keep right after them until their howl grows in intensity until it makes the shot that was heard around the world sound like the arc made by the dynamo that supplies the electricity for the tail light of a lightning bug. Let them howl. For even if labor were granted a suitable wage increase, they would be too honorable a group to demand more than their share. Quite contrary to the opposite group, the employing group, labor would not take all and then continue to make demands that would force hardships upon them and their families. They would not take the shoes from off their feet, the clothes from the backs of their children, the food from their mouths. They would ask only a rightfully earned right to live out of poverty.

Remember that any raise that is granted you after the national electrical code goes into effect is not one that was given freely and honorably, for your right to live is no concern of theirs, and the pay roll has always stood in the way of higher dividends. Our confidence in the future should lie in the fact that we have as our leader an honorable, upright, honest, lovable citizen like our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, a friend of the worker. He was not too big a man to wish every one of the workers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year prior to the holidays. But on our job here with the Toledo Edison not one of the big or the small bosses from manager to gang foreman broke their bonds of superiority to wish their men such a greeting. An oversight on the part of the gang foremen, I am sure, but the men notice these little things. It was the co-operation that you men received from your men that made it possible for you to end the year with so good a record. And these men have a right to at least expect a Merry Christmas at that time of the year.

EDW. E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 253, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

Local Union No. 253 has been very busy the past few weeks drawing up the by-laws and working rules.

Local Union No. 253 is proud of its leader, Brother Sterling Lester Hicks. Brother



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5

Hicks was chairman of the Birmingham Radio Operators Association, and when that organization was admitted into the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, he was unanimously selected to carry on in the same capacity as our president. He has been an untiring worker, lending no little time to the operators' cause.

Brother Hicks' first job was as an office boy in an electrical company. This lad would stand around every Saturday and wonder if there would ever come a time when he, too, would draw a pay check like the other men. His six months at this job inspired him to seek greater heights in the electrical field. Thrilled with the idea of electricity, he decided to make this his life's work.

In 1918 he applied for membership into the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Anniston, Ala. He was admitted to membership and to this eager-eyed lad, this was a great surprise as well as a great thrill. During the time between 1918 and 1928 Brother Hicks' card was deposited in Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., and Memphis, Tenn. In the latter part of 1928 he transferred his membership to Local Union No. 136, in Birmingham.

In the year 1926 that fascinating word "Radio" stepped on Brother Hicks' heels, and from that day on he has been chasing after it. It appears an endless job for putting it in his own words "You can never catch up with the progress of radio." Brother Hicks devoted his time to the furthering of his knowledge of radio. He attended several radio schools and spent endless nights at home studying. In 1928 his first reward came. "My first real honest-to-goodness thrill (the kind that makes your blood tingle and your spine quiver) was the day that I was notified that I was to help with the installation of a radio broadcasting station." This station is now the "Big Bertha" of Alabama—WAPI, in Birmingham. After completing the installation of this station, Brother Hicks was employed as operator. He served in this capacity for four years and then when a new management took over the reins of the station, fate spoke rather rudely to our Brother. However, after the WAPI job he has had the pleasure of working in numerous stations over the country. Brother Hicks aided in the installation of WSFA in Montgomery, Ala.

"For the past few years I have felt the need of an organization of the radio operators." So in July, 1933, he began to solicit the different members of the local radio stations, getting their attitude in regard to organizing under the American Federation of Labor. This idea met with the approval of everyone, so in September the operators signed up with the I. B. E. W. The charter was installed on October 14, 1933.

"We have a wonderful organization here, and as chairman of this splendid group of men, I wish to say that I have never seen any one group of men so loyal to organized labor."

Since the operators have organized and the depression is over it seems that the dreams of Brother Hicks are to come true. Not as the golden-haired lad who stood around with big round eyes and opened mouth, wondering if he, too, would ever get a good pay check, but as a man, fully aware of the trials and tribulations of life, and as an expert in the field of radio.

Brother Hicks operates on 40 meters, short wave station W4BSQ, in Birmingham, and to those so desiring, he will be glad to make a schedule and give you any information that you may want concerning this local union.

In behalf of Local Union 253, may I ex-

tend to our president, Brother Hicks, our sincerest best wishes and say that we appreciate all that he has done for us.

CHADWICK M. BAKER, JR.

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

It is true that an employer has the right and power to discharge an employee for inefficiency. We hold no brief for the inefficient worker but when two men, both union presidents, are discharged by their respective employers for inefficiency there is reason to believe something is wrong. It is very plain that these employers are using a subterfuge.

The above happened here recently. Let me briefly cite the two cases and let you form your own conclusion.

The president of Federal Union No. 19009, organized in the Muskegon Heights plant of the Norge Corporation, a division of the Borg Warner Corporation, was discharged for neglecting his work shortly after being elected president of the local.

The president of Local Union No. 277, papermakers, was discharged following his election, by the Central Paper Company of Muskegon. This man was charged with inefficiency although he had been employed by the paper company for about 16 years.

Then to make a bad matter worse, the president of one of the companies, says of the employees, "If they wish to become associated with the American Federation of Labor, they should be free to do so."

President Harkness has appointed Brothers Plunkett, Lederer, Bonjerno, Pascoe and Gibbs as delegates to the Trades and Labor Council for the coming year.

There is very little work here. Several of the boys are pushing shovels for the CWA.

GIBBS.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The NRA program appears to be meeting with a partial success; but only with partial success, and that very limited as to results of a lasting, or permanent nature. This is due to two causes.

The limited amount of success is due to the general lack of co-operation and support given to the NRA program, not only by a large number of business interests, both large and small, but also on the part of many of the officials in various departments of the NRA setup. And, to some extent, because the Act itself—at least as it is being interpreted and administered—is inadequate to deal effectively with the situation. And especially is this true as to lasting results.

As illustrative of the idea underlying these statements, allow me to draw attention to two contrasting attitudes, of both the government and the so-called leading citizens, in time of emergency.

In the year of 1917-1918 the United States found itself facing a crisis. We were at war and facing an emergency that called for the unqualified co-operation and support on the

part of all the citizens of the country, if the war was to be prosecuted to a successful conclusion. To this end there was much voluntary co-operation; but, where that was not forthcoming, the government took steps to secure co-operation by whatever means it found necessary to accomplish the desired result.

For more than four years now the country has been in the throes of a depression that is far more serious in its effects upon the well-being of the people of the nation than the war ever would have been, regardless of the outcome.

Compare the attitude of both the "leading citizens" and the government toward the two situations.

In attempting to win the war the important need was men, and men were conscripted (drafted).

To relieve the depression the prime requisite is money, but money has not been conscripted. Yet there are many instances where banks, "tax payers associations" and even some local governmental bodies and boards (city, county, etc.) are refusing to supply the much-needed funds that might materially contribute to the success of the NRA program.

In 1917-1918, men were sent to prison by the hundreds, many for long terms, for opposing, or even failing to support, the war measures.

Today not only are there no prosecutions of those who fail to co-operate with the spirit of the NRA, but those who flagrantly violate the codes get off—figuratively speaking—with a slap on the wrist.

Until a more sincere and enthusiastic attitude is adopted—and enforced—toward the program of the NRA, and a more serious attempt made to enforce the spirit and letter of the act, its success is going to be far from complete.

Aside from all this, the main trouble with the NRA is that it is an attempt to establish the status quo as of 1929. Those conditions (prevailing previous to 1929) produced the present depression and, if re-established, will, in a few years, produce another—and perhaps worse—depression.

Whereas, what is needed is to make such drastic changes as to practically establish a new order in which those elements, that operated under the old order to produce these ever-recurring depressions, will be eliminated.

What is needed is, not the rehabilitation of the old social and economic order, but the institution or setting up of a new, and different social and economic order.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 301, TEXARKANA, TEXAS

Editor:

Events are happening all around us at all times, but too many of us are not awake to the realization of the major part of them. So many laborites are railing at the activities of the Chamber of Commerce in the NRA, but I want to ask you to stop and reconsider a moment. How much activity have you shown in the NRA? How much activity have the labor unions in your town shown? It is the man who goes after a thing who brings something home. Is it not? Example: A compliance board was appointed. By whom? The president of the C. of C. Whom were they? Members of the C. of C. Was labor represented? Oh, yes; by an employer. Did we holler? Oh, yes (on the street)! Along comes a letter of instructions regarding appointment of compliance boards. An effort is made by the Central Trades Council to place a bona fide labor representative on this new board. The committee was very courteously

In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the Brotherhood's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.

received by the district director, who regretted the oversight regarding the first board. The C. of C. had been active, so they appointed the first board. Now labor was active so would have a hand in the next board. There had been no skullduggery on the part of the C. of C.; they were just there when the plums were handed out—and labor was not. How much authentic information have you on the PWA or any of the "A's"? Well, the I. O. was far-sighted enough to send you a copy of the PWA instructions. Why are you not informed?

On a PWA project, some barges were built. Men using tools were paid 40 cents per hour, when they should have received 65 cents or \$1 an hour, as the case may have been. Did anybody holler? Hell, no! Not until after they were built. When asked why, they said: "We were so glad to get the work we did not want to lose our job." Shades of Old Man Gompers! What can you do with such people? We even uncovered some of this genus homo in our local on the postoffice—some were afraid and others didn't (explanation on request). With the power of the United States Government back of him and then he is afraid! Oi, oi, Levy! For why are such people allowed to grow up? Of course, if just one man squawks he is put on the spot, but when he has backing he is like quinine, bitter but is taken because they know it is good for them.

We want to congratulate Louie Ingram on his promotion to Dan Tracy's place, and Bert Petty, of L. U. No. 584, to Louie's seat. Both are fine, clean-cut union men worthy of the positions they hold. This is not new praise from me, refer to some of my old letters in the JOURNAL four or five years ago. As one Brother remarked in last month's JOURNAL, they are like rare old wine, they have improved with age.

Work has stirred a little as if it might awaken, but a rat has been getting all the good jobs. We will get him when, as or if, the electrical construction code goes into effect. We have already wished him some grief by co-operation and enforcement of the city ordinances.

Our central body is doing nicely and we can report the organization of the garment workers, broom makers, fire fighters, railway carmen and common laborers. There is a move on foot to organize a federal labor union to join the hands of the A. F. of L. ranks and the farmers so that we can all work in harmony under the NRA.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

Brother Bachie is worried over the dollar shrinking while the price of gold rises. Well, first of all, the rise in price of gold is for the specific purpose of stabilizing the future dollar and the dollar now shrinking is really only going down to a permanent level. By that is meant that until lately the dollar was at a value of something like \$1.75, though you only had the same old dollar bill. As prices changed through the process of "going off the gold standard" (though this writer believes we were off it for some considerable years in reality) or to come to grips, to place the cards on the table and say openly that we were taking stock to find out which we had, etc. The result was—or the news given out by men who think in money—that we were "off" the gold standard.

Now the process of having or buying sufficient gold so as to "lean" all our dollar bills against it has caused the buying price to go up, because Mr. Roosevelt knows only too

well that he would not have it coming in at the money men's standard price, hence he raises the price of gold (not dollar bills) so as to have the security in precious metal should it be necessary to sell with it. Previously there was not enough gold to cover all these bills, to say nothing of bonds, though many believed they had gold bonds in their possession.

We are reminded of a person buying a house for a stated sum. Prices are raised on that house soon after and if he sold he would realize quite a large amount compared to what he paid; but he could not go out and buy or build the same house at the old price right then. So how did he make the big profit that he thought he did? Just this way: He paid for the place first, we will say, with dollar bills. He sells for a check which is placed to his credit in his bank account. He says he is worth so much because the banker has written it in his book. But did you ever think that all this writing in the book was only figures, for when the bank could not pay or honor those checks, what did you have? Just figures, not real money. This is why I still say we were not on the gold standard for a long time, except in imagination.

Nobody has ever seen the equator, though most of us believe it is there. And so with the gold standard, until this calling its bluff. In the near future we will have real money, after Mr. Roosevelt has had his way, so that instead of all this everyday reports of the various price levels and the see-saw of trade we will have a dollar that is a dollar today and the same one next year.

Now if there is anything else to say to you, my very good friend and Brother, just say so. Maybe I'm just the clown in the money circus, but, boy, I am enjoying the show far more than many of the audience.

I'm a little worn out physically, tonight, and it is near the end of the month. Today they put me on the rock-pile—I mean the coke-heap, for being hard pressed. Cheerio!

THOS. W. DEALY.

L. U. NO. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

As time waits for no man we are about to see the final bell rung on old 1933. We can all look back and see quite a few things that we can be thankful for even if we have not been blessed with full pay envelopes and abundance of worldly goods. Things have turned and with full confidence in our leader who has striven day and night during the past year to bring us out of the land of low wages and long hours, we will see with the coming of 1934 the dawn of a new day for the man who toils.

One of the many changes that has taken place in the past few months is that we are now given the privilege to organize and join a labor organization of our own choice and as we turn the clock back 20 years we can only well remember the courage it took in those days in some localities to belong to a labor organization which had to fight for its very existence. So as time goes on let us not be fooled by the privilege we now possess because the fight is still on and there can be no motto that is stronger in words and facts than this: "In union there is strength." And so to the many men who

are now becoming members of this and other organizations, let us say, it is to the interest of us all that we prepare for the fight before us to maintain the rights we now possess as the money changers and big business have already become themselves again, and will seek control of the man who toils.

Our last meeting of 1933 was well attended and having moved to a new location we hope it will cause the boys to be more regular in attendance the coming year. Some of the old-timers will be surprised to hear that we are now located in the Tyler Hotel on the ninth floor.

Work has been unable to keep pace with the desires of most of us but we look forward for better times ahead, and to be sure we will be ready when it arrives we voted last meeting to purchase a new car for our business manager who has done remarkably well the past year and assures us he will bring in enough new members to meet the payments. With a man like that in the field we should all get behind him and make that an easy matter for him, as there are still plenty of men who belong in our organization who will be glad to become affiliated with us if we only take time to tell our side of the story to them.

With best wishes for a prosperous New Year to all.

W. L. RUH.

L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

We are pleased to note that special mention has been made in the magazine column of the November issue of the JOURNAL in regards to the interest taken by the members of Local Union No. 561 in its publications and that it is the intention of the International Office to publish more articles on Canadian life and labor. We greatly appreciate the consideration extended to the Canadian membership and feel certain that articles published on Canadian life and labor will be appreciated by the membership at large.

We had the pleasure of the attendance of General Chairman L. A. McEwan and Vice Chairman H. Russell, Regional Council No. 2, at our last two regular meetings and in an outline of their activities they stressed the necessity of maintaining a real live organization of electrical workers throughout the entire country. This is a fact that is well known and desired by all loyal members. So far as Local Union No. 561 is concerned the officers and committeemen are earnestly endeavoring to round up the non-members at the various points and to this end we would respectfully urge the co-operation of the rank and file in order to bring about the desired results; knowing full well that so long as the non-member is tolerated in our midst just so long will we fail in our objective. Therefore, to the rank and file, we again urge: Do your part; your officers will do theirs.

C. GALLAGHER.

L. U. NO. 569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Christmas is past and we are about ready to begin a New Year, new in more ways than one.

Well may we be thankful for a New Year, and New Deal and new hopes, for with the spirit that is in the air, and written on the faces of the very people who, a few short months ago, were singing the blues, and who are now singing their praises not alone for the New Deal but for the chance our wonderful President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, has extended to us to be men once more, and not just recipients of charity from our



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled. **\$2.50**

fellow men, who have been a little more fortunate than we have.

We, members of organized labor in San Diego, and specially members of L. U. No. 569, are to be congratulated upon having as a Brother member a man of the sterling worth that has been displayed by Brother R. A. Mathewson, who as the manager of the California state free employment office, has had the placing of the forces of the CWA in this district. At the end of the first week he had some 3,000 of the quota at work and by the end of the second week he had the quota of 4,600 men all placed and with such speed that San Diego will now be in line to get more men to work, and have more projects approved which will put many skilled workers back to work.

The merchants are loud in their praise for the President and the able assistants, who have made this one of the best years of Christmas business they have experienced for a great many years, due to the fact that the workers have had the distribution of the money and not the big bankers. While members of L. U. No. 569 have not benefited directly by the CWA program, we can see that with a continuance of the program we will get our share of the work.

I was very glad to hear from so many of the locals which are organizing the radio men. While we have no radio local as yet I believe that we will have before many more months go by and it is such articles as appeared in the December JOURNAL that will keep the men on their toes for organization. L. U. No. 569 is trying to arrange an open meeting for the radio men the first week of January and I have hopes that we will be able to form a radio branch local of from 20 to 30 men at that time.

The work here on the government buildings will probably get under way next month and so far all of the electrical work has gone to firms employing our men and I will state at this time that we have an ample supply here to do the work, so travelling Brothers, please take note as local men will be put to work first.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles in San Diego is to break ground for an addition to their present home December 30, and through the efforts of organized labor it is to be a 100 per cent union job, which will help the building crafts a great deal at this time.

Wishing all International Officers and fellow Brothers a very happy and prosperous New Year, I will sign off till next month.

M. L. RATCLIFF.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

We are again at that season when people are saying "Peace on earth, good will toward men". Especially do we hear it at the churches that are dedicated to the teachings of Jesus Christ, whose birthday we celebrate at this season of the year. Seems to me Christmas is not much of a religious holiday anymore. Seems about 99 per cent or more commercial. You see Santa Claus being put to work in the stores before the Thanksgiving season is over these days.

"Peace on earth, good will toward men." How can a man be peaceful and of good will when he is out of work and his family hungry in a country where Ceres' horn of plenty is always overflowing; but with the contents of the horn controlled by certain special interests who do not produce the contents of the horn? I read that Jesus Christ told a rich young ruler—who asked what he should do to inherit eternal life—that he should sell all his goods and give

the money to the poor. Wonder why preachers don't preach more of the religion of Jesus Christ. Maybe we would have more "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

Now for a comment or two about a subject that I think may be of interest to most of us—at least we see plenty about it in the news—and that is about money. One of the famous writers of today, or maybe I should say one of the outstanding news critics, whose column "Today" appears in a great number of papers in this country and is read daily by millions, including myself, wrote in his column recently that nobody knows anything about money. If that statement is true, then I know as much about money as anybody else. We read about inflation, deflation, reflation and all kinds of "flations", gold standard, silver standards and standards of living. Not so much. Why? Can it be that all the talk about money is to befuddle the minds of the people, to make them believe that the subject of money is so complicated that a man of ordinary intelligence at least can know nothing about it? What do most people care a continental what gold is worth? They don't want to buy any. What makes gold worth \$20 an ounce or \$34 an ounce? Because somebody says that is what it is worth. What makes a \$20 gold piece worth \$20? Because it has the stamp of the government on it. What makes a \$5 bill worth \$5? Because it has the stamp of the government on it.

Last summer I was driving up the Oregon coast and was waiting for a ferry. A fellow who was selling cards on the wharf showed me a 25-cent piece issued by this city in Oregon. It was a round piece of wood about the size of a half dollar and was stamped to the effect that it would be honored in this city for 25 cents in trade. So I said to the fellow, "What do you care about the gold standard?" And he answered, "I don't care anything about the gold standard. This piece of wood will buy bread and meat and shoes just the same as gold will." Yes, most of us are not interested in what gold is worth, what, silver is worth, how much "paper" is being printed or in the would-be complicated system the money changers try to have us believe it is. The thing most of us are interested in is not how much gold I can lay by for a week's work, but how much bread and meat, shoes for little feet, and fuel to keep a little home warm and cozy where I can sit in the evening with my wife and kiddies and be happy in the thought that my efforts are not wasted, and that I am working for the education of my own children instead of the college education of the child of some human parasite.

Why not, instead of a gold standard or a silver standard, make a standard of human service and quit all the bally-hoo about what a complicated monetary system we have. Yes, Mr. Columnist, somebody does something about money and the subject of money is not complicated. The only trouble is that certain people have been allowed to get a corner on the money market. But I think we have a President of this United States at last who is starting business for you and me and common America on a different corner.

JOHN F. LEACH.

LOCAL SECRETARIES



Here's a prize that will add interest and inject enthusiasm into your next organization campaign—every Brother wants one. A handsome finger ring in 14-karat green and white gold, with the L. B. E. W. "Lightning Bolt"—priced **\$10**

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Another short letter from Local No. 665 to let our members know we are still on the job, if not in large numbers at least with all that is in us.

Christmas being over and a few little extra jobs done we can settle down now and hope for a better year in 1934 and see the end of this thing called depression.

A few CWA jobs broke here in the last two weeks which helped out quite a few men here for Christmas and some of our unemployed members got jobs even if only with a pick and shovel.

Also some of the boys on the outside are reaping the benefits of the union's effort for better wages and conditions, namely \$1.20 per hour, when ordinarily they would work for from 30 to 50 cents per hour, but perhaps with this increase they may change their views on unions and see where they ought to be to get the benefits they are entitled to.

Our organization campaign is still on but nothing to brag about as the men are all broke and only getting a day now and then.

Most of the men are in favor of joining up with us but with no money or no job in sight to offer them it makes it that much harder.

The linemen here are organizing the power house men and are having good success as these men are employed and can see the benefits derived by the linemen being organized.

The writer has done another CCC camp job and was informed the government was going to employ 15,000 unemployed school teachers and send them to these camps for educational purposes which I believe is a very good move as some of these men had very little schooling and all around the camps the idea is very well taken by all the men.

Wishing the Brotherhood and all the locals a happy and prosperous New Year.

A. J. BARTELS.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Knowing that our readers are blessed with great powers of imagination and forbearance, your co-operation is deemed necessary to grasp the meaning of the wonderful transformation, which I will endeavor to explain.

Picture the intersection of two sluggish rivers, at which point has been for many years a city dump for a population of 100,000 people. You can imagine the contour of this piece of land, comprising 25 acres—the uneven, irregular, can-covered banks, the steady burning of refuse, and to make the scene more unsightly, scattered objects floating slowly down stream.

And now, dear reader, picture these 25 acres, beautifully landscaped, sodded banks of uniform height, bounded by a good driveway next to which is a 20,000,000-gallon water reservoir and a stately, handsome building which houses our new water filtration plant, a masterpiece in architecture and building craftsmanship, equal in looks and beauty to any university, and truly an institution of which any city might be proud.

The entrance has an octagon-shaped lobby, possessing a neon-lighted display fountain, encased in glass and black Belgian marble, which is intended to show the clarity of the water, in connection with 13 meters which (through electrical transcription) will daily record every operation of the plant. To the left of the lobby is the pump room, where six high-pressure service pumps will force the

water into the city mains. To the right is the filter control gallery, which has the appearance of a beautiful cathedral aisle. Here are six control counters, made of black Belgian marble, holding the levers which operate the 10 filter beds, each of which have a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons of water. The arrangement of sand and gravel and stone used in filtering may be observed in a glass case hanging on the wall of the gallery.

A number of stone carvings adorn the outside of the building, showing the advances made by man from the primitive methods of obtaining drinking water.

Incidentally, the plot of land upon which this filtration plant has been erected is rich with traditional history of Indian lore.

The water rates of residents were increased from 50 cents to \$1 a month to help meet the expense of erection (\$2,500,000) of the reservoir, filtration plant and two up-river dams, to be paid on bonds extending over a period of 25 years.

The electrical energy required for the plant operation is 13,000 volts, and I am glad to state that the building of this institution was the means of providing a large amount of work for the members of our local, all of whom are proud, or will be, when replacement from rock well to filtered water will meet their demands.

Our next hope, as a local labor body interested in civic progress, is the installation of a modern sewage disposal plant.

Bachie, Speed is still with us, and says he, "Cheerio, old salt!" This Speed reminds me so much of a London second-hand book dealer, because he has that same streak of antiquarianism, which is taking all his spare time these days. Only wish he would go union-interested again.

The writer used to think that "if" and "but" were the most commonly used words, but "company" is coming to the front, it seems, since our membership has increased. Brothers, if your company thinks anything of you they will be glad to know you belong to a union, and encourage you, by staying away from your home on union meeting nights, so come on fellows, our life and liberty depend upon us and our union. There's lots of work to do, so let us all get out and help.

Co-workers, don't you think that if we attend to our own business here in America and our own form of government, all try to do our little share towards making this country what it should be, instead of butting in on Russia's or Germany's form of government, we would prove ourselves much saner citizens?

As part of organized labor, we are wishing ourselves a happy and prosperous New Year.

W. H. LEWIS.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Believing that in every local union there will be someone who has known some member of Local No. 734, we will submit each month for publication a series called "Meet the Gang." In these sketches we will present such information as our members are willing to give us and we hope to give a brief biography of each of our members.

Brother Ed. Atkinson was born in Petersburg, Va., in 1883, the son of General and Mrs. Homer Atkinson. Brother Atkinson served his apprenticeship with the Southern Electric Company in Richmond. After serving his time, "Acky" worked at Newport News Shipyard, worked for contractors in Norfolk and Richmond, went to sea in the old naval auxiliary service and in the transport service. He was at one time in the automobile business and has for the

past several years worked at Norfolk Navy Yard.

Brother Ollie T. Ayers was born in Bedford County, Va., February 5, 1887, and came to Norfolk Navy Yard about 26 years ago. Leaving Norfolk Yard, Brother Ayers went to the Seaboard Airline railroad shops in Portsmouth and served Local No. 732 as traveling representative. For a short time he was employed by "Spear Engineers" in Portsmouth and at present is working at the naval ammunition depot, St. Juliens Creek, Va.

Brother Ayers is past president of Local No. 80 and of Local No. 734.

Brother Leonard L. Bain was born at Hickory, Va., August 31, 1885, and has been employed at Norfolk Navy Yard for the past 31 years. "Len" was formerly a member of Local No. 80 and at the present time is president of Local No. 734.

Brother Clarence O. Bayne was born at Marysville, Mo., October 16, 1895, and became a member of Local No. 515, Newport News, Va., in 1918. "Red" was a charter member of Local No. 134 at Newport News in 1919. Moving to Houston, Texas, in 1921, he became a member of Local 716 and came to Local No. 734, at Norfolk, in 1922. Brother Bayne is at present employed at Norfolk Navy Yard and has been in continuous good standing since 1918.

(To be continued.)

Here is something contributed by Brother H. O. Holcombe:

"Newburyport, Mass. (UP)—When the fire swept the cottage of John Lamb, on Plum Island, near here recently, it was discovered that a skunk and a wildcat had been living under the cottage."

Newburyport is the home of the famous "Bossy" Gillis, and the former home of yours truly, and a wonderful city.

SAUVAN.

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

Seasonable greetings, Brothers! We of the Border Cities have not, up to now, even got an N. I. R. A. or a Blue Eagle. The steam shovels are all idle. But we have not lost heart.

I am pleased to report that our educational classes are nicely started. A schedule has been drawn up giving the subject to be dealt with each Saturday morning. This gives the members an opportunity to refresh their memories before going to the class, and also cuts out a lot of blackboard work, allowing more time for practical work in the laboratory, which is very well equipped. We have to thank the Windsor-Walkerville Technical School board for the use of same. Brother Ed. Davis, a real live wire trades unionist, is our instructor. He is able to tell a funny story as well as explain cycles, etc. Yes, we all look forward to our Saturday morning class.

Santa Claus is giving each of our members a wall calendar, though they will advertise somebody's lamps. They will have the local's meeting nights marked off in a red circle. The family will be able to plan ahead to suit papa's night off. I. O. may catch on to this idea and have some real calendars printed, which we could hang up in the best room.

I regret to report that, after a very short illness, Archie Fitter died. Until recently, he carried a five-year card in this local.

BILL COLSON.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

I have a little news this month which I hope will prove interesting.

Hello, Florida and California. How is the

weather? It was only 40 below zero here this morning—a real Christmas Day. Everything white and snappy, but I suppose you feel quite independent now, as you are able to buy your own, without hiding around the corner or going out over the three-mile limit. At our last two meetings, a special held on December 4 and our regular on December 11, we had a very interesting personality, none other than our esteemed friend and Brother, International Vice President Ernie Ingles. Now we see Ernie at odd times and he doesn't as a rule stay very long, but he did stay with us quite a while this time, ironing out a few wrinkles which had accumulated on the tough hide of this local and part of another.

Now, Mrs. Ingles, you need not worry about getting your washing down, because when Ernie starts to straighten out wrinkles and kinks they stay flat after he is finished. He started into a very mean job and cleaned it up.

With a full hall on December 4 he held the members spellbound with an address in which he excelled all his previous efforts here and by the applause, his oratory did not go unappreciated. Come again, Ernie, when you can spare the time; Local No. 1037 will always give you a glad hand.

Brother A. Dusablon was stricken with appendicitis about two weeks ago. He is now convalescing at home and doing as well as can be expected. Brother Jimmie Thomas fell off a 45 about three weeks ago and sorry to say is not doing so well. The ground is pretty hard when you light that way.

If we don't freeze up solid I will try to scrape up some more news next month.

IRVINE.

What Temperature and What Humidity

How to heat and moisten rooms so that they will be most comfortable either for work or for living is described in a recent publication of the Western Electric Company by Mr. F. H. Kruger, of the plant of that company at Hawthorne, Ill., near Chicago. Two important things about home or office, Mr. Kruger explains, are the temperature and the relative humidity, the latter figure depending both on the temperature and on the amount of water vapor in the air. A cubic foot of air can hold more water vapor at high temperatures than at low. The relative humidity is the water vapor already in the air, figured as a percentage of the total amount that the air can hold at the temperature concerned. Thus if the relative humidity is low the air takes up more water easily, perspiration evaporates rapidly and the room is comfortable in hot weather. Too high a relative humidity, on the other hand, prevents the evaporation of perspiration and causes the hot and sticky feeling which everyone recognizes as the effect of humid days. The most comfortable and healthful air temperatures for the majority of human beings are between 68 and 72 degrees Fahrenheit, but the relative humidity should vary, Mr. Kruger points out, to suit whichever of these temperatures is used. At 68 degrees, for example, the most comfortable relative humidity is about 65 per cent but at 72 degrees the relative humidity should be lower, probably about 30 per cent. Too low a relative humidity in the air also is uncomfortable but is common in American homes in winter. The average six-room house in winter weather ought to be humidified, Mr. Kruger states, by the evaporation of between seven-tenths and nine-tenths of a gallon of water an hour.



IN MEMORIAM



Frank G. Ganzemuller, L. U. No. 677

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 677, I. B. E. W., mourn the death of our Brother, Frank G. Ganzemuller; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. L. ROBERTS,
RAMON OTTO,
J. H. WARD,
Committee.

George Tibbitts, L. U. No. 195

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our dearly beloved Brother, George Tibbitts; and

Whereas Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal, and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect of the memory of our late Brother, George Tibbitts.

JOHN J. THIELEN,
Recording Secretary.

Frank F. Carter, L. U. No. 185

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and most worthy Brother, Frank F. Carter; and

Whereas Local Union 185, I. B. E. W. has lost in the passing of Brother Carter one of its loyal and true members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 185, hereby expresses in its very humble way the sorrow and regret that Brother Carter's passing to the Great Beyond has caused all our Brothers to feel.

Resolved, That the condolences of this organization be extended to his family and his many friends.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in the sincere respect and memory that we hold for our departed Brother Carter; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to the Journal for official publication, and a copy be sent to the family of our departed Brother.

W. B. DUNCAN,
J. J. HARTNETT,
WM. F. CRAYON,
Committee.

Charles N. Franklin, L. U. No. 309

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty Father, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed Brother, Charles N. Franklin, who departed from this life on December 17, 1933; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 309, I. B. E. W., extend its sincere sympathy to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 309 be draped for a period of 30 days; and also be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 309, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

A. B. TOUCHETTE,
ROY CAMERER,
J. R. GRIFFITH,
Committee.

William P. Hickey, L. U. No. 501

Whereas the Silent Messenger of Death has again invaded our local union and removed from our midst our friend and Brother, William P. Hickey; and

Whereas in the sudden passing of Brother Hickey, Local Union No. 501, I. B. E. W., has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Hickey, a copy be spread on the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF,
Press Secretary.

Harold Weber, L. U. No. 309

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Harold Weber; and it is with deep sorrow that we mourn the loss of this Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 309, I. B. E. W., extend to the family and relatives of our late Brother Weber our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother, also that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, and also that a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

CHAS. POLLOCK,
JAMES ATTIC,
C. F. ELLIOTT,
Committee.

A. E. Jewell, L. U. No. 213

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 213, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of our Brother, A. E. Jewell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

D. W. MACDOUGALL,
GEORGE NEILL,
W. WATTS,
Committee.

William C. Hoffman, L. U. No. 41

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from among us our esteemed and worthy Brother, William C. Hoffman; and

Whereas Local Union No. 41, I. B. E. W., has lost in the death of Brother Hoffman one of its true and good members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 41, I. B. E. W., thereby expresses its great appreciation of the services to our cause of our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That Local No. 41 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Hoffman in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 41, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

GEORGE M. WILLAX,
WM. P. FISHER,
MICHAEL MORAN,
Committee.

Fred Crawford, L. U. No. 241

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 241, I. B. E. W., mourn the death of our Brother, Fred Crawford.

Whereas because he has been long and faithful a performer of his duties since the inception of this local, both as an officer and in the ranks; and

Whereas while we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of a true and loyal member, we humbly bow to the Divine Will; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, a union in brotherly love, extend our sympathy to those who remain to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, a copy spread on the minutes of this organization, and our charter draped for a period of 30 days.

A. T. NORTON,
L. UPPER,
L. J. CULLIGAN,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID DECEMBER 1-31, 1933

L.L. No.	Name	Amount
134	James Egan	\$500.00
52	John T. Smith	1,000.00
L.O.	L. B. Stone	1,000.00
134	Thos. Brady	1,000.00
84	E. P. Hocut	1,000.00
39	Jos. McHenry	1,000.00
631	Chas. Blake	1,000.00
241	F. Crawford	1,000.00
9	C. L. O'Connor	1,000.00
3	Elmer Meagher	1,000.00
39	Vern Jones	1,000.00
3	Henry E. Dunn	1,000.00
98	Jas. S. Meade	1,000.00
483	F. O. Richards	825.00
134	T. F. Driscoll	1,000.00
9	Jos. L. Mackey	300.00
I.O.	John Snyder, Sr.	1,000.00
I.O.	S. C. Swisher	1,000.00
98	T. J. Cowgill	1,000.00
41	W. C. Hoffman	1,000.00
483	A. B. Larsen	1,000.00
3	J. J. Purcell	1,000.00
I.O.	O. L. Zilliox	1,000.00
323	Wm. M. Burke	825.00
5	Emery Rowland	1,000.00
58	L. A. Tewsley	1,000.00
8	C. C. Potts	1,000.00
195	G. D. Tibbetts	1,000.00
537	S. Colberson	1,000.00
I.O.	E. L. Wilke	1,000.00
134	A. F. Clutter	1,000.00
17	F. Reese	1,000.00
1	C. E. Wills	1,000.00
677	F. Ganzemuller	1,000.00
3	E. J. Kelly	1,000.00
397	D. M. Rice	1,000.00
3	Simon Wolf	1,000.00
6	G. F. Payne	1,000.00
I.O.	David Jump	1,000.00

Claims paid 12/1 to 12/31/'33 \$37,450.00

Claims previously paid 3,196,461.10

Total \$3,233,911.10

It is conceivable that religion may be morally useful without being intellectually sustainable.—J. S. Mill.

In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the Brotherhood's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.

BULLETIN OF THE I. B. E. W. RADIO DIVISION

(Continued from page 30)

The article which appeared in the QRD section of January's Radio News was so obviously misleading and distorted that the International Office of the I. B. E. W. has forwarded us a true outline of its activities at the broadcast code hearing. After this had been shown to the writer of the Radio News item we were assured that a full explanation and accurate statement of the facts in the case will be published in the February issue.

* * *

The N. B. C. company union has been christened the A. T. E. (Association of Transmission Engineers). Sliding wage scales are provided, Group one (apprentices) starting with \$80 per month reaching \$125 per month after one year. Technicians are divided into six groups starting with minimums of from \$175 to \$350 per month. Some groups have limited and others unlimited maximums. Regular increases are granted for service. Other increases are based in all cases on individual merit.

The A. T. E. confines itself mostly to making recommendations. It recommends that in the selection of apprentices preference be given to employees of other departments within the company. A. T. E. recommends that the company make adjustments in wages of technical employees not covered in the six groups on the basis of individual merit. All wages are to be paid on the 15th and last of each month. A. T. E. recommends that the wage scale take effect on January 1, 1934. It is not the desire or intention of the A. T. E. to interfere with the manager of the T. O. & E. department and the A. T. E. leaves the assignment of men to the different groups entirely in the hands of the company.

* * *

Here are a few New York stations who will accept your amateur traffic and who are open for schedules: W2FA, William E. Devereux, 512 Simpson Place, Peekskill, N. Y. C. W.; 300 watts on 7290 K. C. on every night from 6 to 12 midnight.

John La Valle, 1716 Fowler Ave., Bronx, New York City, W2ECJ on 3500 K. C. band with phone and C. W. every evening.

Frank Anzalone, 138 Pine St., Cliffside, N. J. W2WC; 500 watts C. W. on the low frequency end of all three bands, but mostly on 3500 K. C. band; every week-day between 5 and 6:30 p. m.; E. S. T. and every night after midnight.

Charles Grover in Chicago, W9FJ is on 7119 K. C. mostly during the daytime. The Bulletin will publish your QRA.

* * *

The one important point this issue of the Bulletin wants to stress is the fact that accurate data is still needed for use of the I. B. E. W. when the Code Authority makes its report to the ad-

ministrators on technicians' hours and wages on or before March 11, 1934. We need many more letters giving the information asked for in the December Bulletin. But especially important is all available data concerning the number of unemployed. Every licensed broadcast technician and every studio technician with experience who is unemployed should write to us giving a brief outline of their qualifications. If you know of some competent technician who is out of work send us his name. We will send him a petition for his signature protesting against the 48-hour week. Get up your own petition in your territory and get the signatures of all competent technicians who are unemployed. Send us the applications for jobs which arrive daily at your station. Every one of these help. We must have proof that there is unemployment among our members; that more than anything else, will win a 40-hour week for us; and only a 40-hour week will put the unemployed to work. If you believe that your employer or any other employer is violating the code, report the facts to us. Address Radio Bulletin, I. B. E. W., 130 East 25th Street, New York City., or direct to I. B. E. W., 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

FINANCING, NOT WAGES, HALTS BUILDING

(Continued from page 12)

whatever part of the price he cannot pay in cash.

I do not object to paying a fair rental charge for the use of money; in a capitalistic civilization it is inevitable; but I do not believe that a well-secured first mortgage should pay more than 6 per cent per annum. It is possible to obtain money for investments where the security is less well protected for lower rates than this. The home buyer should not have to pay 7 or 8 per cent and higher for his loan. Even 6 per cent is a heavy load, as I will show you.

There is one finance plan that is figured to cost exactly 6 per cent and no more. This happens to be an amortizing first mortgage loan running for 14 years and eight months with payments at \$8.56 a month per \$1,000 borrowed. Part of this payment is allocated to principal, part to interest, and each month the part paid on principal is deducted from the amount of the loan, and interest figured only on the remainder. Thus the amount paid for interest is constantly decreasing and the amount for principal increases.

Even under these conditions the borrower will pay, during his 176 months, \$505.80 in interest on every \$1,000 borrowed. This is the cost of 6 per cent interest.

Concealed Charges Unfair

However, mortgage principals usually have a concealed or finance charge added to the face of the mortgage on which interest is paid and principal repaid.

A building and loan executive once figured for me that his company's loans yielded nearly 16 per cent per year. Is

it any wonder that building and loan companies in good times paid 7 per cent dividends on depositor's money?

Here is the way it works out on the mortgage on my own home, which was financed through a building and loan. I borrowed \$5,000, but of this I received only \$4,800, the rest being deducted for "service charges." I am paying back the principal and interest over a 12-year period. The interest is openly figured at 8 per cent. When I make my monthly payment, nearly three-fifths of it goes for interest. The amounts credited to principal are never deducted from the \$5,000. Instead, once in six months I am credited with a "dividend" on these sums—at 4 per cent! This loan is paying the company 10 per cent a year, or more.

My friends, who bought a house and refinanced the mortgage had to pay a service charge of 3 per cent for the privilege of borrowing money at 6 per cent on good security, for three years. At the end of this time they will have to refinance and pay the banker again whatever bonus he exacts. On a second mortgage the borrower pays heavily, the bonus sometimes reaching 20 per cent. This usually has to be paid in cash before the banker will advance the money for the loan.

My belief is that this policy of gouging the home buyer is a very disastrous one, even to those who profit by it. It is holding back home construction and limiting the market for such investments. It is keeping those who could pay \$50 a month to buy a home, in rented quarters, because they cannot pay \$65 or \$70; the extra \$15 or \$20 representing the exactions of interest and profit. Wouldn't it be better even for the banker if he could have many well-secured loans at a lower rate of interest rather than a few that are tottering under the weight of profit and interest exacted?

The few speculative builders who are doing business now have had to cut their margin of profit. The bankers and loan companies must do the same thing. They are holding back home construction that is needed, and keeping men unemployed who need work. If private financial agents will not see the truth there is a strong possibility that the government may. What the government is planning to do in the Tennessee Valley in the way of home construction will be a demonstration of how much costs can be lowered if financial gouges are eliminated.

UNION MEMBER DEVELOPS NEW FORMULA

(Continued from page 25)

All lamps on a three-wire relay must be on the same "hot" side of the buss. There should be a relay where there are circuit breakers in the buss, or where there are more than 20 100-watt or seven 300-watt lamps in the circuit.

Where a group of lamps is controlled by the series high voltage circuit a series circuit relay is used for the first relay. This is not shown in the diagram. It is a different type being well insulated between the high and the low voltage

circuits, and is held closed by gravity. The multiple relay is about 5x5x2 inches and is fastened to the cross arm by two wood screws.

The cost of the "cut over" in Seattle was about \$6.50 per lamp. About 90 per cent of this cost was for labor. Linemen were paid \$1.12 an hour. The work consisted in transferring the wires from the primary arms to the secondary arms; installing relays, changing lamps and sockets; cutting in a weather proof socket for a fuse in series with the lamp, and recovering unnecessary line wire and all central station series transformers and street lighting switch boards.

Believes Labor Benefited

There are 15,000 lamps in Seattle. This "cut over" gave our members nearly \$90,000 in wages. The low cost and security from damage suits has made this type of circuit a very good investment.

We believe there are other cities where this change should be made. It offers an opportunity to our members to create employment by interesting lighting companies in this low voltage circuit.

Mr. Jones, who has been a member of the I. B. E. W. since 1909, has assigned the control of his patent rights to a Seattle firm. Any commission from the sale of relays will be turned over to the Brotherhood.

Union men feel that the Civil Works Administration should allocate funds to any company desiring to make this change. The federal funds would all go to labor and the work would be principally for the protection of life and property.

MAGIC CARPET JUMPS FROM LONDON TO HUNT

(Continued from page 31)

he's got figgered out, but he keeps yappin' and razzin' away until the big cat is peeved a-plenty, and by and by his ears go flat and he makes a dash straight for ol' dawg. But the ol' dawg watches them ears and knows just when that rush is comin' and has his reverse gear all set and tears back through a clump of bushes and sidesteps like lightning and the cougar misses him by inches, and the ol' dawg comes right back again and keeps a follerin' along. After a few more rushes that don't connect and findin' he can't shake purp off he gets so peeved that he springs up the trunk of a big, fir tree. And say! Can them cats climb? I'll say so! He makes his way up near the top and flattens out along a big limb and snarls down at purp. 'You're so darned smart, foller me up here,' said the cat. Then purp changes his keynote and says quite plain, 'I got him treed, boss.' All this time I been comin' along and finally I catch up, sight his lordship on the limb and put a ball in him and his big, yellow carcass comes hurtlin' down through the air and lands with a thud that jars his whole system even if he hadn't been dead before he left the limb. Yeah, ol' houn' knows his work!"

Fred and Tom were charter members of Local No. 230, I. B. E. W., when it was formed. Fred, now a successful business man, had in his youth, when young and athletic, answered the insistent call of the

adventurous north, and as lineman, inside wireman and all-around trouble shooter for the Yukon Light, Power and Telephone Company at White Horse, had become part of the colorful life of those stirring days, and he and Tom might have told some of their past experiences but they were quite content to be good listeners. And so the afternoon passed all too quickly in merry jest and keen repartee in which the "mayor" more than held his own.

The next morning Tom and Fred packed up ready for their return to the city. The "mayor" got out his pack straps and would insist on toting their blankets to the station, and as they shook hands with him and were stepping on the little gas car his last words were an urgent request to Tom to be sure to send him the next WORKER with the Teddy Holmes story. Little they knew the tragic death that was shortly after to befall the "mayor". On one of his infrequent trips to the city for provisions the train pulled in about dark, and while crossing the street from the station he was struck down by a speeding auto and died in the hospital without regaining consciousness. One more victim of the demon "speed". His remains were cremated and the urn enclosing his ashes was placed on a site overlooking the scenes he loved so well. The Leech River flows silently through deep, sunless caverns worn beneath the great, grey rocks through countless eons of time, babbling over the shallow sweet songs of the glamorous past to those whose ears are attuned to its music, but the wide, spreading pool below the bridge is sad and silent for it knows that never again will its placid surface give back the honest, kindly face of John Cragg, the "mayor" of Leechtown.

BUILDING TRADESMEN PLAN MODEL VILLAGE

(Continued from page 16)

development	24,000
3. Overhead, management, carrying charges	20,000
4. Building materials, 200 homes	320,000
5. 40 per cent of labor cost to builders in cash	72,000
	<hr/>
	\$458,000
b. Cost of each subsistence home as follows:	
1. Cash furnished by loan, land	\$110
2. Cash furnished by loan, water and roads	120
3. Cash furnished by loan, overhead, management, carrying	100
4. Cash furnished by loan, building materials	1,600
5. Cash furnished by loan, 40 per cent labor cost	360
6. Labor furnished by buyers and builders to go as first payment on loan	540
	<hr/>
	\$2,830

SECURITY FOR LOAN:

The above shows a 20 per cent equity for builders, or a 20 per cent down payment by buyer and builder, who is one and the same person, and works out as follows:

1. Builder and buyer performs \$900 worth of labor at union wages upon building his home, through the exchange of labor with fellow-member craftsmen.
2. Builder receives 40 per cent of the value of his labor in cash, or \$360.
3. The balance of his labor goes as a first payment on his subsistence home unit, which is \$540.
4. Subsistence home unit will cost him \$2,830, total price.

BUYERS' SET-UP:

1. Total cost of subsistence home unit	\$2,830.00
Paid by labor (down payment)	540.00
	<hr/>
Balance due	\$2,290.00
2. Buyer pays 4 per cent interest, 2.4 per cent amortization.	
3. Total annual payment	146.56
4. Monthly payment	12.21
5. To this must be added taxes and insurance which will not exceed \$2.79 per month, making his total carrying charges \$15.00 per month.	

TOTAL VALUATION OF PROJECT:

1. Total of cash loan from government	\$458,000.00
2. Labor down payment by builders	108,000.00
	<hr/>
3. Total valuation of project	\$566,000.00
4. This valuation does not take into consideration the increment coming from placing 200 families into a compact community.	

PLANNING AND RELATED DATA:

- a. This project is not a part of a larger plan, in so far as Fresno is concerned, but a complete unit.
- b. There is a City Planning Commission of Fresno and the layout of the land is in harmony with its requirements. There is a State Housing Commission in California and its consultant, Mr. Cheney, has been called in for advice and he is in accord with the general principles of the plan.
- c. Commonwealth Community is a part of metropolitan district and co-ordinates with the existing plans for metropolitan developments.
- d. The Commonwealth Community plan has been submitted to various State and local officials, all of whom have in substance declared it to be "economically sound and socially desirable." The support of all welfare and civic groups in Fresno can be secured if required.

NOTICE

Abuse of confidence is one of the greatest of misdemeanors. Our Cleveland local has established a very admirable arrangement as an expression of its fraternal spirit to out of work members. It is the custom of Local Union No. 39 to give worthy transient Brothers two meals and a night's lodging. One Frank Gardner appeared and posed as a member of the Brotherhood and showed a card. He was granted the hospitality of L. U. No. 39. He abused this hospitality and the confidence in him by a series of petty thieveries. All local unions should be on guard against such depredations.

Be slow to promise, quick to perform.

MUNICIPAL SYSTEM VOTED BY KNOXVILLE

(Continued from page 7)

heard preached, especially by one in such high office.

TVA Brings Prosperity

Before the TVA opened headquarters in Knoxville last summer, the city was on the dumps. It had been hit harder than most cities by the depression. All three of its national banks had failed. The city had for months been paying its employees with warrants.

Then came the TVA. It rented 106 offices in one of the practically vacant buildings. Strangers came to town, and not in search of work; they came to accept important positions with the TVA. Soon apartment houses, long half empty, began to fill. The real estate business took a sudden spurt. Today Knoxville's apartment houses are 95 per cent rented, which is 5 per cent higher than during the boom years that preceded the '29 crash. The weekly payroll soon amounted to \$185,000 a week. Running a month and a half ahead of schedule, the TVA turned loose a flood of orders for materials for highways, bridges, construction camps, the town of Norris, and then, a short time later, began actual construction of the Norris Dam. One Knoxville automobile dealer received an order for 33 new automobiles; another for 18. The TVA was spending \$50,000,000 voted it by the last Congress as the initial appropriation for President Roosevelt's Tennessee Valley development.

Naturally, the TVA was in the good graces of the people of Knoxville. Bankers and industrialists ordinarily would have branded a municipal power project as socialistic but now came out with statements urging passage of the bond issue.

There was another big argument in favor of the municipal system. Mr. Lillenthal announced some weeks ago a schedule of rates that would mean a reduction of 50 per cent or more in the power and light bills of Knoxville homes, factories, mills, and stores.

The Knoxville News-Sentinel, a Scripps-Howard paper, made good use of this schedule. Each day for several weeks it printed an example of what new rates would mean in savings. It printed the names of residents, the amounts of their last month's bills and what the bills would amount to under TVA rates.

Of course the local power company, the Tennessee Public Service Corporation, a subsidiary of the Electric Bond and Share Co., put up a scrap. Its chief ally was the Knoxville Journal, formerly owned by Luke Lea, now controlled by the Canal Bank and Trust Company, which, in turn, is in the hands of a U. S. conservator.

Power Company in Politics

Also in the fight for the power company was a newly-formed organization called the Anti-Bond Association one of whose heads was a power company

attorney. The Anti-Bond Association sent letters to every home in the city and plastered the pages of the newspapers with a generous supply of ads. During the last week of the campaign it spent approximately \$2,000 in ads alone.

The arguments in the ads and in the letters included all the old ones and some that were new. One letter was addressed to the Parent-Teacher Associations and solemnly warned the parents of school children that if the bond issue were approved, the schools would be crippled because of the loss of taxes from the private power company.

The anti-bonders warned street car riders that if the bond issue passed the street car fare would be almost doubled; that there would be no regulation of the rates of the municipal system; that additional bonds would mean higher taxes; that the advocates of municipal ownership are largely socialistic; that there were gross errors in the engineers' report of the cost of a distribution system; that this bond issue would be only the entering wedge, and that, in all, it would be a terrible calamity.

They suggested that if the present rates were too high the remedy at hand was to petition the state utilities commission for a reduction—ignoring the fact that only a year ago the city council made many trips to Nashville seeking a reduction and, after months of delay, was finally granted a reduction so small that none could tell it.

Both the JOURNAL and the ads attacked the engineering firm of Burns and McDonnell, of Kansas City, who made the estimate of the cost of the system, and called McDonnell a former Socialist. The News-Sentinel conducted a strong campaign for the bonds. It exposed the purchase of poll tax receipts in blocks, demanded an investigation and prosecution, and put the fear of the Lord and the "law" in some of the would-be crooks.

When the ballots were counted, the vote stood 5,118 for and 2,567 against issuance of the bonds.

Backed by a two-to-one, the council lost no time applying to Secretary Ickes for a loan with which to build the transmission system, putting up the city bonds as collateral. The TVA has already begun construction of two transmission lines from Muscle Shoals to Norris Dam. The TVA will bring power to Knoxville's city limits, where Knoxville will tie in with its own system.

ALL-ELECTRIC HOMES AT MUSCLE SHOALS

(Continued from page 9)

the kitchens will also be used for dining purposes, in such cases ample room being provided for the purpose.

Every house will be completely fitted with modern plumbing. Although shower baths will be provided instead of tubs, these will have a high ledge forming a basin for bathing small children. Opinions of local people were sought as to

the advisability of installing built-in laundry tubs and it was found that these were strongly favored by the women interviewed. The electric, domestic hot water heater and storage tank is another convenience that will be greatly appreciated by women who have been used to hauling water from the pump or stream and heating it on the range.

The exteriors of the homes, will be built in the traditional style of the mountain cabin with local building materials used as much as possible. Local brick, variegated in color and texture, will be used in many houses. Some frame houses with wide, rough, stained boards will be included for variety. Roofs will be particularly interesting, being made of hand-riven "shakes" or shingles, heavy as boards. These are the commonly used roofing material of the region and were found to be cheaper than any other form of durable roofing that could be supplied locally. Interiors will be finished in stained board wainscoting from floor to window sills, and will have insulating wallboard above, including the ceilings.

One of the most remarkable facts about the project is that these houses, with their extensive electrical equipment, will be built for a cost of around \$2,500 each. Construction on the first unit of 250 houses is under way. When completed, they will be leased on a non-profit basis.

FEDERAL HOUSING CORPORATION —WHAT IS IT?

(Continued from page 11)

taken. It will lend every assistance to states, municipalities and public housing authorities in the development of worthy projects and it may finance projects outright as a demonstration to the country of what can be done.

While the corporation will be empowered to do anything that a private contractor or builder can do, the policy of the Public Works Administration, as repeatedly stated by Administrator Ickes, is not to interfere with or enter into competition against legitimate private businesses, but supplement and stimulate these businesses in a field of vital social importance.

The corporation is set up under the National Recovery Act as a means of facilitating the housing and slum clearance program as planned by the housing division of the Public Works Administration.

The corporation has broad powers to engage in a general construction business, to finance and aid in financing low-cost housing and slum clearance, to perform engineering and architectural work and to conduct and carry on the business of builders and contractors.

In addition to buildings, the corporation has power to locate, lay out, construct and maintain roads, avenues, parks, playgrounds, recreational facilities, sewers, bridges, walls, utilities and incidental improvements in connection with housing projects.

The corporation may equip, furnish, operate, manage and maintain homes and buildings of every nature.

Subject to the approval of the Admin-

istrator of Public Works or other authorized representatives of the United States the corporation may borrow or otherwise raise money.

The corporation will co-operate in the performance of any of its functions with any private, public or governmental agencies to the end of public benefit.

The corporation has an authorized capital stock of three shares without par value. The stock will be held in the names of the incorporators for the United States. The corporation will commence business with a nominal capital. It is contemplated that all funds with which the corporation will carry out its program will be furnished by the PWA.

ARRIVING—AN UNSOCIALIZED NRA?

(Continued from page 5)

the Government Printing Office, and through correspondence, on the almost infinite number of consumers' problems which are now crying to be dealt with a real step will be taken towards solving the problem of the depression, a step which reaches down to the fundamental causes of the consumer's inability to buy back the products of industry which the work of his hand or brain has made.

"A reasonable measure of prosperity or even of stability in our economic system can, according to the opinion of many progressive economists, be guaranteed from this time forward only to the extent that the system functions continuously and rather consistently in all its parts to supply consumers with dependable goods at lower and lower prices, corresponding to the increasing mechanical and distributive efficiency which must be brought about—and utilized in the general welfare. Indeed it requires little more than the most elementary considerations to understand that to the extent to which they fall short of this performance the progressive industrialization of production and the increasing productivity of the farm, garden, and orchard must take place through a series of jerks and maladjustments and social and economic strains, which can only be relieved by the periodic recurrence of depressions increasingly catastrophic in character. There are many who doubt, and I believe you are one of this group, whether our social and industrial order can survive another such depression as the one from which we are now struggling to recover."

In presenting to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, a detailed statement on the strike of Ford Motor Car Company workers at Edgewater, N. J., President William Green of the American Federation of Labor charged the Ford Motor Company with violation of the collective bargaining section of the National Recovery Act.

"Neither before the strike, nor September 28, the date on which the strike took place, were the employees of the Ford Motor Company permitted to engage in collective bargaining for the settlement of grievances and disputes

through representatives of their own choosing as provided for in the Industrial Recovery Act," President Green said. "Not only has the management of the Ford Motor Company refused to bargain collectively with its employees at Edgewater, as required by law, but in addition it has stated that its employees who stopped work for the purpose of redressing grievous wrongs are no longer considered employees of the company and can only be re-employed through personal application and rehiring individually."

Government Challenged

"This attitude of the Ford Motor Company constitutes a challenge to the government. Either the government is supreme or the Ford Motor Company is outside the pale of the law and subject to its own corporate rules and procedure. It is inconceivable that the government would surrender to the Ford Motor Company or to any other corporation."

Mr. Green announced he was requesting General Johnson and Senator Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board, to take such action as may seem necessary to make the Ford Motor Company comply with the collective bargaining provisions of the National Recovery Act.

"The government can utilize its legal machinery to require the Ford Motor Company to observe the law relating to collective bargaining," he continued. "It can deal with the Ford Motor Company just as it deals with any violator of the nation's laws."

A. F. of L. to Act

"The American Federation of Labor can supplement such action as may be taken by the government, by advising organized labor units of the attitude of the Ford Motor Company toward its employees, that working people and their friends throughout the nation may refuse to purchase Ford cars until such time as the Ford Motor Company engages in collective bargaining with its employees and deals fairly with them, as is required both by the spirit and the letter of the National Recovery Act."

Living upon trust is the way to pay double.

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be might happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 14-karat gold is priced at **\$9.50**

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100	\$.75	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	15.00
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Ledger sheets for above per 100	2.50
Account Book, Treasurer's	1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100	1.75
Ballot Boxes, each	1.50	Labels, Paper, per 100	.30
Buttons, S. G. (medium)	1.75	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.50
Buttons, S. G. (small)	1.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
Buttons, R. G.	.75	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	2.50	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped	2.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	4.80
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Day	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	4.80
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	2.40
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	4.80
Charm, vest chain slide	5.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	2.40
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	4.80
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.35
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.35
Single Copies	.10	Receipt Holders, each	.25
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.50
Emblem, Automobile	1.50	Seal, cut of	1.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Seal	4.00
Gavels, each	.50	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index	6.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	3.00		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	4.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages (Extra Heavy Binding)	8.75		

FOR E. W. B. A.

Application Blanks, per 100	.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Book, Minute	1.50	Single Copies	.10
Charters, Duplicates	.50	Rituals, each	.25
		Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75

METAL



1225

LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM NOVEMBER 11 TO DECEMBER 10, 1933

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	62513 63525	52	97514 97535	141	397913 397929	255	56744 56749	377	29484 29486
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1	162169 162750	53	106776 106847	145	291576 291631	259	5583 5585	382	350025 380054
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3	A-3-H, 47	57	173161 173172	151	169501 169621	268	417543 417546	394	649019 649034
3	A-4-H, 464-465	59	128470 128493	152	779509 779526	269	87071 87121	397	891933 891954
3	A-4-H, 663-672	59	938386 938400	153	148001 148009	270	86244 86258	401	911658 911684
3	A-J, 3166-3200	59	946501 946587	154	842069 842075	271	592019 592030	403	626501 626516
3	A-J, 3311-3344	60	835899 835928	156	907787 907800	275	912498 912517	405	917917 917941
3	A-J, 3469-3490	64	13501 13504	156	950101 950109	276	571921 571941	406	680460 680480
3	B-J, 827-832	64	46524 46568	158	830904 830922	278	410913 410920	407	618445 618449
3	C-H, 6	64	364170 364260	159	156141 156188	280	639503 639511	409	773201 773230
3	C-J, 158	65	126311 126490	161	85478 85500	281	402344 402386	411	205652 205652
3	D-J, 83	66	173339 173548	163	8437 8541	285	642497 642505	411	648412 648423
3	O-A, 3426-3433	66	321186 321226	163	13044 13048	286	634972 634982	413	145291 145298
3	O-A, 3601-3632	67	937275 937288	164	138001 138200	288	790886 790914	413	833165 833228
3	X-G, 25128-25200	68	59427 72343	164	813551 813750	290	5966 5969	416	91371 91389
3	X-G, 25551-25600	68	162071 162096	164	268081 268270	291	335907 335927	417	279692 279712
3	X-G, 25610-25800	68	958556 958561	169	631634 631641	292	67911 68240	418	31302 31404
3	X-G, 25803-26249	72	880839 880897	173	651746 651751	293	72261 72270	418	159432 159441
3	X-G, 26801-27000	73	447793 447795	174	628893 628900	295	918069 918084	418	248251 248251
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24	945001 945007	99	682851 682924	205	174572 174591	317	17319 17336	444	285605 285625
25	88911 89250	99	95363 95601	207	688182 688182	317	72309 72309	446	634159 634169
25	208951 208953	99	203796 203841	208	884340 884353	318	921966 921990	449	910618 910626
26	33487 33750	100	86913 86914	209	600450 600475	319	114724 114730	453	54237 54246
26	188251 188258	100	108677 108706	210	9282 9351	321	934033 934042	460	615952 615955
26	206598 206634	101	284500 284508	211	12318 261840	323	137251 137287	461	864193 864245
26	7059 71135	101	43202 43385	211	883101 883210	323	721481 721500	465	55517 55517
26	75659 75663	104	709200 709221	212	18001 18006	324	199993 199993	465	156773 156855
27	869571 869586	106	919605 919631	212	29250 50430	324	633814 633829	468	666398 666398
28	5101 5111	107	226356 226378	212	51966 52098	325	9919 9924	470	84489 84497
28	5692 5700	107	912165 912199	213	46447 46463	325	136501 136573	471	647886 647913
28	45040 48053	108	890460 890475	213	581532 581945	325	675697 675750	474	5732 5732
28	365078 365238	109	842076 842083	214	109898 110003	328	130527 130560	474	716147 716203
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31	939089 940026	110	138801 138810	215	652431 652461	332	168762 168820	477	946801 946814
32	627368 627382	110	280501 280510	217	56327 56335	333	5707 5783	480	7971 7977
33	63195 63197	111	200253 200257	222	861298 861305	335	87712 87717	481	124208 124354
35	7517 87907	111	915061 915072	223	12259 12302	338	908517 908525	481	34227 34229
35	87832 87907	113	27965 27965	224	549621 549654	339	47335 47387	483	832103 832200
35	310092 310096	113	655436 655467	225	654096 654112	340	90990 100063	488	30949 30960
37	458812 458833	114	48249 48253	225	916744 916766	341	283897 283902	488	94532 94585
38	136605 136615	115	86862 86868	228	78615 78643	342	644490 644499	492	11449 11496
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39	16258 16272	120	319081 319090	230	839178 839245	345	888036 888041	500	21330 21330
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40	360375 360604	125	270001 270172	233	646186 646200	349	186001 186002	501	353401 353445
40	385685 385779	125	71027 71250	233	886521 886530	349	335967 336027	502	53449 53449
41	132777 133023	125	177751 177974	237	886316 886364	349	875889 876000	502	885332 885341
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44	61425 61431	130	163812 163974	241	113848 113866	353	98878 98914	509	669193 669201
45	894317 894323	130	384432 384698	243	139098 139096	354	656277 656293	510	35219 35222
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46	603571 603750	135	658425 658443	246	826081 827083	360	947401 947404	517	642154 642161
46	974931 974950	136	219 252	246	650531 650561	363	712092 712120	522	655148 655148
47	45266 45276	136	212569 212573	247	318355 318379	368	248551 248561	526	7397 7397
48	4942 4956	136	222779 222796	252	722067 722081	368	638931		

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
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544	42107	42154	661	206173	206185	792	220064	220065	1105	658376	658392
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548	621120	621128	665	144099	144100	798	954941	954955	1131	38689	38697
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552	95657	95664	670	176053	176071	817	127782	127783	1144	81414	81428
554	898201	898210	673	663245	663254	819	892246	892262	1147	943803	943829
555	899464	899476	676	83223	83226	835	80366	80373	1151	657946	657947
557	942624	942635	677	20135	20136	838	208369		1154	4592	4595
558	216151	216157	677	874621	874646	838	892536	892585	1154	911874	911887
558	899101	899146	680	706386	706390	840	622979	622990	1156	31650	31704
559	78006		681	641837	641844	842	84910				
559	85906	85921	683	16579	16599	842	624992	624998			
561	2267	2428	683	895552	895591	850	746348	746351			
561	66725	66728	684	934258	934280	854	81313	81315			
564	740935	740937	685	604164	604183	854	721763	721788			
565	903269	903295	686	177578	177581	855	4393	4415			
566	65596	65599	688	890717	890719	855	153331	153343			
567	10611	10620	688	25201	25215	855	247351	247377			
567	89321	89380	690	214051	214107	857	620405	620419			
568	691376	691401	690	898530	898550	858	886902	886922			
569	22430	22431	693	208051	208053	862	650866	650912			
569	783630	783669	693	896723	896747	863	907969	907979			
570	16397	16403	694	133531	133574	864	15325	15327			
574	28240	28241	695	914256	914276	864	92255	92353			
574	794764	794863	697	25957	26027	865	10241				
574	24017	24018	697	358630	358650	865	684642	684700			
575	887738	887756	697	389401	389466	869	441275	441287			
577	57320	57323	701	159109	159143	870	671619	671653			
577	910316	910341	702	33932	33933	873	909395	909402			
580	52711	52718	702	114668	114750	885	944122	944144			
583	911040	911084	702	124501	124665	886	281128	281162			
584	320850	320900	704	159755	159774	892	637451	637475			
584	797053	797100	707	891074	891092	900	888915	888921			
586	396644	396660	709	89221	89228	902	918802	918852			
588	686731	686766	710	652599	652608	912	6116	6124			
591	35112	35124	711	5178	5184	912	1277	1381			
591	634441	634455	711	22863	22923	914	170117	170134			
595	110657	110820	712	368761	368801	915	75970	75971			
595	158441	158470	713	230351	230358	918	17881	17896			
596	440722	440733	714	657393	657400	922	21827	21830			
597	895801	895818	716	26432	26449	937	672216	672237			
599	932469	932485	716	289791	289792	940	217980				
600	931601	931617	716	595301	595450	940	624198	624220			
602	20807	20809	717	4747	4814	949	246789	246799			
602	934564	934578	717	9822	9827	949	941139	941154			
603	644747	644750	719	825239	825260	953	912681	912687			
607	78235	78255	721	247651	247652	956	83815	83820			
611	27106	27141	721	944701	944710	958	657456	657459			
613	48737	48749	722	549966	549975	963	38968	38978			
613	49181	49324	723	166501	166587	970	694601	694604			
617	795241	795268	723	742496	742500	971	443233	443235			
619	630519	630525	727	229356		978	74594	74599			
623	868752	868777	727	657696	657711	991	914454	914462			
625	446133	446174	728	66294	66300	995	200862	200867			
629	674691	674753	728	900901	900905	995	939060	939103			
630	334902	334918	729	622586	622594	1002	932306	932342			
631	559492	559498	731	934868	934884	1021	79892				
632	648793	648837	732	889941	889974	1024	184501	184503			
637	212851	212857	734	11164	11250	1024	682446	682500			
637	894618	894635	734	135751	135825	1025	649555	649566			
640	33372	33387	735	663365	663370	1029	620963	620980			
640	168053	168095	743	690354	690407	1032	932736	932742			
642	142451	142464	757	615891	615900	1036	659885	659901			
644	933098	933117	757	945901	945904	1037	23671	23770			
646	47566	47571	760	145507	145514	1047	204157	204158			
648	14414		762	647271	647280	1047	697781	697805			
648	85547	85611	763	635647	635666	1054	37460	37467			
648	149938	149952	770	889430	889491	1086	29415	29418			
649	535304	535346	772	702434		1086	21108	21137			

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
1087	19666	19667	65	126320	356, 361, 401.				
1091	941723	941738	66	173345,	321218,				
1095	531908	531932		421.					
1099	645398	645402	79	205361-364,	372.				
1101	940515	940525	94	940224.					
1105	658376	658392	95	640708.					
1108	81789	81793	120	919081.					
1118	887175	887195	125	79731-79732.					
1131	38689	38697	135	658427-428.					
1135	64262	64263	175	653506-507,	510.				
1135	647476	647490	186	34742,	34756.				
1141	241583	241590	196	66431.					
1141	940858	940877	211	12318.					
1144	81414	81428		883103,	193.				
1147	943803	943829	214	109891.					
1151	657946	657947	223	12286,	12296,	12302.			
1154	4592	4595	228	889637-638.					
1154	911874	911887	233	74602,	74620,	74665,			
1156	31650	31704		646195,	864268-	269.			
			245	826983,	985,	987,			
				827000.					
			292	67937-67940,	68070.				
			302	24939-24940.					
			308	379466.					
			309	73426.					
			313	899409.					
			325	9922,	136517,	519,			
				549.					
			332	168813.					
			347	203308,	343,	38463.			
			349	335984,	875902.				
			354	656290.					
			384	28372.					
			413	833206.					
			418	31374,	159439.				
			435	399407.					
			446	634161.					
			475	941401.					
			477	946809.					
			488	94557.					
			492	11469.					
			501	353407,	417-418.				
			644	933098,	106.				
			660	431136.					
			697	25983	25985				
				358637,	389417,				
				436.					
			707	891078.					
			723	166533,	570.				
			912	1278,	1303,	1346,			
				6121-6122.					
			1105	658392.					
			1141	241589,	940860.				

PREVIOUSLY LISTED	MISSING—RECEIVED	
43	820422-423.	
100	108651-660.	
116	37221.	
167	628983-984.	
180	916329-330.	
214	160300.	
233	864187-189.	
493	666796.	
584	796880,	938-939,
	796995-	797000,
	930-933.	
660	192711-720.	

BLANK		
43	820422-423.	
211	261780,	834-840,

MISSING

24-247994-995.
47-45271-45272.
107-226351-355, 357-358,
361-364, 368-374.
130-145520-523.
181-129059.
223-12300-12301.
228-78617, 78620.
231-224259.
246-650546.
306-28211.
317-72308.
390-22804.
418-33017-33300.
426-199053-070.
429-191820.
437-206140.
474-5731.
483-832176-185, 188-199.
584-797087-090.
653-931334-335.
702-33930-33931.
717-4806-4813.
842-84909.
1141-940855-857, 861-862.
1144-81421.

VOID

1-2697, 162215.
3-A-H, 664.
3-A-J, 3199, 3314,
3482.
3-O-A, 3618.
3-X-G, 25680, 25966,
26070, 26112,
26115 - 26116,
26121, 26173,
26244.
11-46318, 259467.
18-133169.
25-89216.
28-365087, 097, 195.
40-68738, 150318, 502,
155585, 632, 654,
698, 702, 801,
156982, 157155,
203, 360383,
385700, 727.
41-205682.
46-293551, 583.
48-4942-4944, 176266,
176273, 283, 320,
425, 320072, 118.
52-127541.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED

MISSING-RECEIVED
43-820422-423.
100-108651-660.
116-37221.
167-628983-984.
180-916329-330.
214-160300.
233-864187-189.
493-666796.
584-796880, 938-939,
796995-797000,
030-033.
660-192711-720.

BLANK

43-820422-423.
211-261780, 834-840,
883154-160, 205-210.

SLUM CLEARANCE—A NEW DAY
IN BUILDING

(Continued from page 10)

residences were built then, or have ever been built, for any but the upper third of our people, measured by their family incomes.' Furthermore, the 'blighted areas' are 'a liability to the city; they must be furnished with city services, yet they do not yield enough taxes to pay their way. They are the areas in which juvenile delinquency is most prevalent and which call for the greatest expenditure by social agencies and welfare departments.'

Mr. Ascher says further:

"City officials who help in the movement to eradicate these sore spots and rebuild them with desirable residences will be doing their cities a double service in avoiding the capital expense of extending streets and utilities to new

outlying sections and avoiding the maintenance wastes of the present areas."

A survey by James S. Taylor, chief of the Division of Building and Housing, U. S. Bureau of Standards, reveals that the chief demand for housing comes from those who need low cost facilities. Although complete figures on the number of dwelling units built each year are not available, the data collected by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics from 257 cities show a decrease from an average of 388,000 dwelling units, built during the years 1921 to 1929 to 125,000 in 1930, 98,000 in 1931, and 27,000 in 1932. A half million homes, Mr. Taylor declares, is a conservative estimate of the present housing shortage. "With new home building down to less than 20 per cent of any low assumed normal, the shortage is mounting every day." Data collected by the F. W. Dodge Corporation on residential con-

struction in 37 states showed an average of about \$2,600,000,000 from 1925 to 1928. Assuming that because of lower costs 50 per cent of that figure, or \$1,300,000,000, may be taken as an estimated present normal, "we have fallen behind by some \$1,800,000,000 during the three years 1930 to 1932 and by the end of this year will have fallen behind by about a billion dollars more unless there is some marked upturn."

In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the Brotherhood's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.

ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

A New Year's Greeting

*Many sad years have passed along,
We've had hard times to buck,
So here's to 1934,
New chance, New Year, new luck!*

It Was Also Salt

A burly old skipper and his mate went into a restaurant at Southampton and ordered a "table dotty" dinner.

The waiter, with considerable flourish, placed a dish of thin, watery-looking fluid before each of them.

"Hi, me lad, what's this stuff?" shouted the captain, gazing in amazement at the concoction under his nose.

"Soup, sir," replied the waiter.

"Soup! Bill," turning to the mate, "just think of that! 'Ere you and me been sailing on soup all our lives and never knowed it till now."

BILL LEWIS,
L. U. No. 723, Fort Wayne, Ind.

We want to congratulate "Shappie" on reaching the dignity of the pension list, and wish him many happy days. Also we hope he'll have time to write us more stories as good as this one.

A Question in Etiquette

John Tarvey, the local wag in an eastern, Canadian village, was beloved by all, but, sad to say, John was never sober by choice. His wife, at last tired of his continued affection for the flowing bowl, left him and went to the United States, where, after a time she got married again. Eventually husband No. 2 died. The news reached John while he was in his usual condition and he was observed to ponder deeply over it for some time. Suddenly, appearing to have arrived at a decision, he strode up to the village oracle who was the proprietor of the corner store and said very gravely, "Dan, you know all about the sad news! Now, under the circumstances, do you think it would be right and proper for me to go into mourning for my wife's husband?"

"SHAPPIE."

The Deadly Parallel

A professor of journalism at Barnard College, wishing to get away to do some Christmas shopping, told his class of girls:

"Each of you go to a police station where there is a matron, interview the matron, and write up the story." Then he ducked for the subway and the shopping district. So did the co-ed who tells the story. Her shopping completed, she asked a cop to direct her to a police station. The astonished officer exclaimed:

"What in hell's the matter? You're the fifth good-looking young woman who's asked me for a police station in the last hour."

ARNOLD FOX,
L. U. No. 3.

This is just simply too sad but we'll put it in as a balancer, like the lemon in the cocktail.

Friends of Yesterday

Way back in 1930, when the whole darn world was dry,
And the different formulas for home brew one would try,
I was then quite popular, friends would come from near and far
To imbibe, sometimes not lightly, from my fermenting jar.

My shelves were often weighted with a concoction called home brew,
And often, after working hours, I would entertain the crew.

Now my shelves and crocks are empty, my wine kegs filled with air.
And now I have no visitors, my company for to share.

Short hours and cuts in wages have made home brew "passe",
Instead of going to "Duke's" house, they go the other way.

So, boys, if you want visitors, announce that you made wine
Or reveal sometime "by accident" that it's about bottling time.

Invitations in them days were numerous and parties they were fast,
But now, with one exception, them days for me are past.

The malt, the tax, the sugar, placed brew beyond my reach,
And with my brew went all my friends—what a lesson it should teach!

Now twice a month we gather where my friends and foes I greet.

It is the local union hall where all the line-men meet.

So you men with crocks and bottles that fail to keep them full,
Can disconnect your doorbell and give your blinds a pull.

THE DUKE OF 245, TOLEDO.

I Commend For Bravery

The banker who protected his depositors.
The dairyman who didn't water his milk.
The wife who stuck.
The juror who stood by his convictions in spite of threats.

The man who disregarded all advice and kept his property in his name.

The cop who shot it out with armed bandits and took his share of lead at \$125 per month that he didn't get.

The school teacher who uttered her same cheerful "Good morning, children" without her breakfast.

The manufacturer and the merchant who refused to cut the quality of his product.

The I. B. E. W. member who refused bribes so that he may keep his job, but in spite of all hell and high water kept his card clean.

G. L. MONSIVE,
Local Union No. 595.

An Erg

Just as soon as the whistle blows
I'll pull off these working clothes;
And I'm going to call it another day,
As soon as I put all the tools away.

So help me, Boys, unload this freight,
It's over-due—I don't want to be late.
Some lads I know are going to blush
On Every Job where the gang is flush.

It's little electric talk we know,
Every month it will help us crow,
And cheer us up as good as a drink.
Do you believe that? Well, I don't think!

If now I had about a kilowatt
Of volts and some juicy currents hot,
An erg I'd have for ohm, sweet ohm,
And positively no more I'd roam.

I'd carry the eddies out of the field,
With Anode dyne and Meter reeled.
If D. C. a cathode watt could induce,
We would cut-in a pair to carry the juice.

Well, now you can call me a so-and-so,
I don't care, this is as far as I'll go;
If you don't think it will fill the bill,
Please let me know and I'll keep still.

JOHN F. MASTERSON, I. O.

A Scot and a Frenchman were on the train going to the outskirts of the city to fight a duel. The Frenchman took a return ticket and showed it, with a confident smile, to his enemy, remarking:

"Ah, I see you have only taken a single ticket. Now I always take a return—"

"I never do," replied the Scot, "I use my opponent's return half."

FRANK HUGHES,
Los Angeles.

Tough on the "Op"

A very learned member of the Washington administration was trying to call a friend on long distance. The operator had difficulty in understanding the name he asked for and asked him to spell it. He thereupon said:

"S as in somnambulist. M as in mathematics. I as in iconoclast. T as in trigonometry. H as in Helsingfors."

P. S. He didn't get the party.

He Deserved It

The boss appraised the stout applicant for employment, with suspicious eye.

"Do you work every day?" he asked.

"Now look here," said the stout one. "I know what you mean. You think I'm a drinking man because I've got a corporation. But that didn't come from beer. I'll tell you how I got that. When I was a little feller my mother took me across her knees so much that I fell into that shape and stayed that way."

P.S.: He got the job.

ARNOLD FOX,
L. U. No. 3.



BAD HOUSING AND OVERCROWDING ARE DAMAGING TO HEALTH OF BODY, AND EVEN MORE PERHAPS TO HEALTH OF MIND AND SOUL. WE CANNOT AND DARE NOT AS CHRISTIANS ACQUIESCE IN THE SUBJECTION OF OUR FELLOW COUNTRYMEN TO CONDITIONS SO INJURIOUS. A TIME HAS COME WHEN WE CAN, IF WE WILL, REMOVE THIS SCANDAL FROM OUR SOCIAL LIFE.

—*The Archbishops of Canterbury and York.*

